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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Russia And E. Germany

COMMUNIST-directed attempts to interfere with and sabotage the forthcoming West German elections need occasion no surprise. Any consolidation of democracy in Germany cuts clean across the designs worked out a week ago in Moscow by the Soviet leaders and the East German Government representatives; therefore, if possible, the West German elections must be wrecked. The communiqué which was issued at the close of the Moscow talks shows how preoccupied the Russian Government is with Germany in general and the internal problems of the Eastern zone in particular. It could hardly be otherwise, for the July revolt of East German workers dramatically revealed a state of affairs in the zone which must have caused more than anxiety in Moscow. Mr. Malenkov and his colleagues probably had not until then realised the seriousness of the situation. But there could be no misunderstanding the meaning of the July disturbances. Not only was the economic situation going from bad to worse, but there was a deep and angry discontent among the workers and a thorough detestation of the political system.

WHILE this was serious enough in itself, it also affected the plans of the Moscow Foreign Office. A new approach to the question of German reunification was being devised. Acceptance of the idea of starting with free all-German elections was less than even possible; for it was plain that anything like free elections in the Soviet zone would produce a Communist debacle. It was realised by the Kremlin that an alternative must be put forward. Hence came the suggestion of co-operation between the West German and East German governments to form a provisional all-German Government. Its chances of acceptance were not good. There exist deep feelings about the Grotewohl Government in the West. The rather too obvious parallel with the provisional Polish Government of 1946 was a warning of what might happen in Germany. But if the plan were to have the smallest chance of acceptance, it was plain to the Kremlin that the prestige and authority of the East German Government must be restored. It had to be able to negotiate with Bonn from apparent strength, not from obvious weakness.

HERE then is one of the reasons for the "new course" in the Soviet zone. The Government is striving to gain popularity by making economic concessions and promises of better living conditions, while at the same time it is threatening that any resistance or overt demonstration of discontent will be treated as evidence of "Fascism" or of "criminality." The East Germans are to be taught that revolt is useless, but that collaboration pays. In this way the appearance of stability is to be restored and the Communist Government to be able to claim that it is really representative of the East German population. This was the plan upon which agreement was reached in Moscow when Premier Grotewohl and his deputy met the Russian leaders. It has still to be put to the test. The East German workers may fall for it yet after the July incidents, both Grotewohl and the Kremlin hierarchy must be feeling some apprehension about the outcome of their "new course" in the Eastern zone.

Allies Make New Offer To Russia

DETERMINED ATTEMPT TO ARRANGE TALKS German Settlement Must Be Reached First

London, Sept. 2.

The Western Allies today made a determined effort to cut through the fruitless diplomatic verbiage they have exchanged with Moscow on the German problem by calling for direct talks with Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, next month.

The move was made in a politely worded note answering the Russian notes of last month.

In the hope that this effort would succeed where their July invitation did not the Western powers agreed to discuss other German problems besides the electoral question to which their first invitation was limited. They say only that the Foreign Ministers should "first concentrate" on all German elections and the status of the Government they produced.

This should adequately meet the Kremlin's views if its expressed desire for a meeting on Germany is sincere.

If Moscow does not want a conference—and her note of August 4 threw some doubt on the subject—she can use the West's rejection today of her plan to bring Communist China to the table as an excuse for declining the invitation.

TEXT OF BRITISH NOTE TO KREMLIN

London, Sept. 2.

The text of the British Note inviting the Soviet Union to a Foreign Ministers' conference on the German and Austrian problems published here tonight:

"The British Government in their customary close consultation with the Governments of France and of the United States have carefully studied the Soviet Government's notes of August 4 and 15, 1953, which were in reply to the proposals presented on July 15 by the three Western powers. The Government of the German Federal Republic and the German authorities in Berlin have also been consulted.

"The British Government have no intention once again to refute the Soviet Government's criticism of the policy followed by the three powers nor of thus prolonging a sterile discussion which can only be harmful to the cause of peace.

"The British Government therefore fully reserve their position in regard to the various allegations in the Soviet Government's notes of August 4 and 15 and will continue to make comments to the problems of an urgent nature which also in connection with the meeting of the Foreign Ministers proposed in their note of July 15.

GERMANY & AUSTRIA
"Real progress towards peace and towards a lessening of international tension would be achieved were it possible to find an early solution of some of the existing problems concerning Germany and to conclude an Austrian State Treaty.

"It therefore appears desirable that the meeting of the Foreign Ministers should devote itself to these problems where as to inject into the discussion a series of other complex questions which could only delay and prejudice the success of the talks. A solution of the German and Austrian problems could be expected to pave the way for fruitful discussion of other major questions.

"The British Government also wish to point out that the study of some of these other questions has already been entrusted to such international organisations as the United Nations or to international bodies such as the political conference on Korea where the Chinese people's Republic will be represented. The latter's participation in the proposed meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Four Powers could not therefore be justified.

SERIES OF DEVICES
"The Soviet Government have suggested a procedure for dealing with the German problem which appears complicated and work on such a basis could at best be long drawn out. The Soviet Government's note of August 15 envisages in effect a series of

devices which would result in postponing to some indeterminate date the holding of free elections in the Federal Republic in the Eastern Zone of Germany and in Berlin.

"An all German Government which is not based on the will of the people as expressed in free elections would not be qualified to take vital decisions affecting the future of the United Germany. The problem of free elections is thus the key to an all German settlement.

"The British Government therefore consider that the meeting of the Foreign Ministers should devote itself to the German problem the solution of which is an essential part of a world settlement and concentrate in the first instance on the question of free elections and the status of the future German government.

"Furthermore it must be pointed out that when the British Government proposed in their note of July 15 that the problem of free elections be considered first they did not make any prior condition that an investigating commission be established. It seems therefore that on this point the Soviet Government have misinterpreted the terms of this note.

PROBLEMS DISTINCT

"The British Government have never considered that the re-establishment of the freedom and independence of Austria which by the terms of the Moscow declaration of November 1943 must be regarded as a liberated country should be dependent upon progress towards a solution of the German problem. They consider that these two problems are quite distinct. In their view nothing should now prevent the conclusion of an Austrian Treaty.

"The British Government therefore regret the failure of the Soviet Government to accept their proposal that the Austrian Treaty deputies should meet on August 21. It nevertheless remains their hope that the Foreign Ministers will be able to agree upon the Austrian State Treaty when they themselves meet.

"The British Government are convinced that progress is more likely to be made by discussion of these problems than by a further exchange of notes. Consequently they renew their invitation to the Soviet Government to participate in a meeting of the four Foreign Ministers which could take place on October 15 at Lugano. They understand that this would be agreeable to the Swiss Government."—Reuter.

From the Western viewpoint the Communist China proposal was a non-starter. The Allies are agreed that the Peking Government must prove their peaceful intentions before they accept her as an equal.

Today's note states specifically that the West is prepared to negotiate a settlement of other world problems—as the Russians want—but clearly infers that only if the German talks went well would they believe a wider conference had a chance of success.

Another concession to Moscow by the Allies is the dropping of their insistence on an investigation commission to see whether conditions for free elections exist in Russian occupied Germany.

This was a proposal made last year and followed up by the United Nations appointment of a commission to visit East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Rumania.

Moscow barred the Commission from East Germany saying that the idea insulted the German people. Though the Western powers did not raise the proposal in their July invitation Moscow's reply contained a stinging attack on it.

Authoritative sources here said tonight this does not mean that the Allies will not still require some effective methods for ensuring free election in Germany. They are hoping that Mr. Molotov may have some alternative suggestions to make in Lugano.

The dispatch of today's note is timed as were the Russian notes of August 4 and 15 to have the maximum influence on the West German election campaign.

The West hopes that their new invitation will increase the chance of victory for Dr. Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor. They hope that Moscow will not be able to squeeze in her reply before the poll next Sunday.—China Mail Special.

Zahedi Invites US Proposals

Tehran, Sept. 2.

The new Persian Government wants the United States to submit new proposals for a swift settlement of the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute, an authoritative source close to the Government said here today.

The source said General Fazlollah Zahedi, the Persian Prime Minister, would welcome any United States proposals to reconcile Britain and Persia and get the Abadan refinery working again.

The source declared a quick settlement was vital to Persia. "The Zahedi Government is only two weeks old and has not yet a chance to breach the oil problem formally to the Council of Ministers, but the problem must be tackled," he said.

He stated a special Government committee was now studying the 1952 Truman-Churchill proposals, turned down by Dr. Mossadegh, in an effort to find a basis for re-opening negotiations.—Reuter.

Rent Dispute Leads To Four Deaths

Buenos Aires, Sept. 2.
A lodger, his landlady, her son and daughter were found riddled with bullets here after the lodger and the son had decided to "shoot it out" over a rent dispute.

Neighbours heard a violent gunfight and called the police. Officers found Domingo Gentile, aged 45, an Italian, dead with a .38 calibre revolver in his hand. Not far from him lay the corpse of his landlady, Senora Sara Bodurien, aged 45. Her 22-year-old daughter Noemi and 23-year-old son Carlos, also holding a gun, were sprawled on the floor, seriously injured. Carlos died on the way to the hospital. Noemi had serious injuries.

Gentile had been given notice by the Boduriens. He refused to leave. Then the fight started.—China Mail Special.

Death Of Corregidor Hero

General Wainwright, San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 2.

General Jonathan M. Wainwright, 70, "Hero of Corregidor," died today in Brooke Army Hospital here.

General Wainwright had two strokes in a fortnight.

As Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army in the Philippines early in March, 1942, General Wainwright, though everyone knew could be nothing but a losing battle against the Japanese on Bataan and later on Corregidor.

Nevertheless, he effectively slowed down the Japanese advance for two vital months with the slender forces at his disposal before surrendering.

He was in Japanese captivity for more than three years before returning to the United States after the Japanese surrender in 1945—to a hero's welcome.

MEDAL OF HONOUR
President Truman invested him with Congressional Medal of Honour.

Early in 1946 General Wainwright was made Commander of the Fourth Army with headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and he remained there until his retirement in 1947.

Since then he spoke out occasionally on international questions.

In 1949 he termed the Atlantic Pact a "straight invitation to another war." That statement came two days after the Senate had approved the pact.

General Wainwright supported General Douglas MacArthur at the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1948, seconding his nomination for President.

On the fifth anniversary of Pearl Harbour, General Wainwright said that because of the inadequate defence preparations "Pearl Harbour and Bataan were a needless waste."—Reuter.

Floods Maroon Thousands

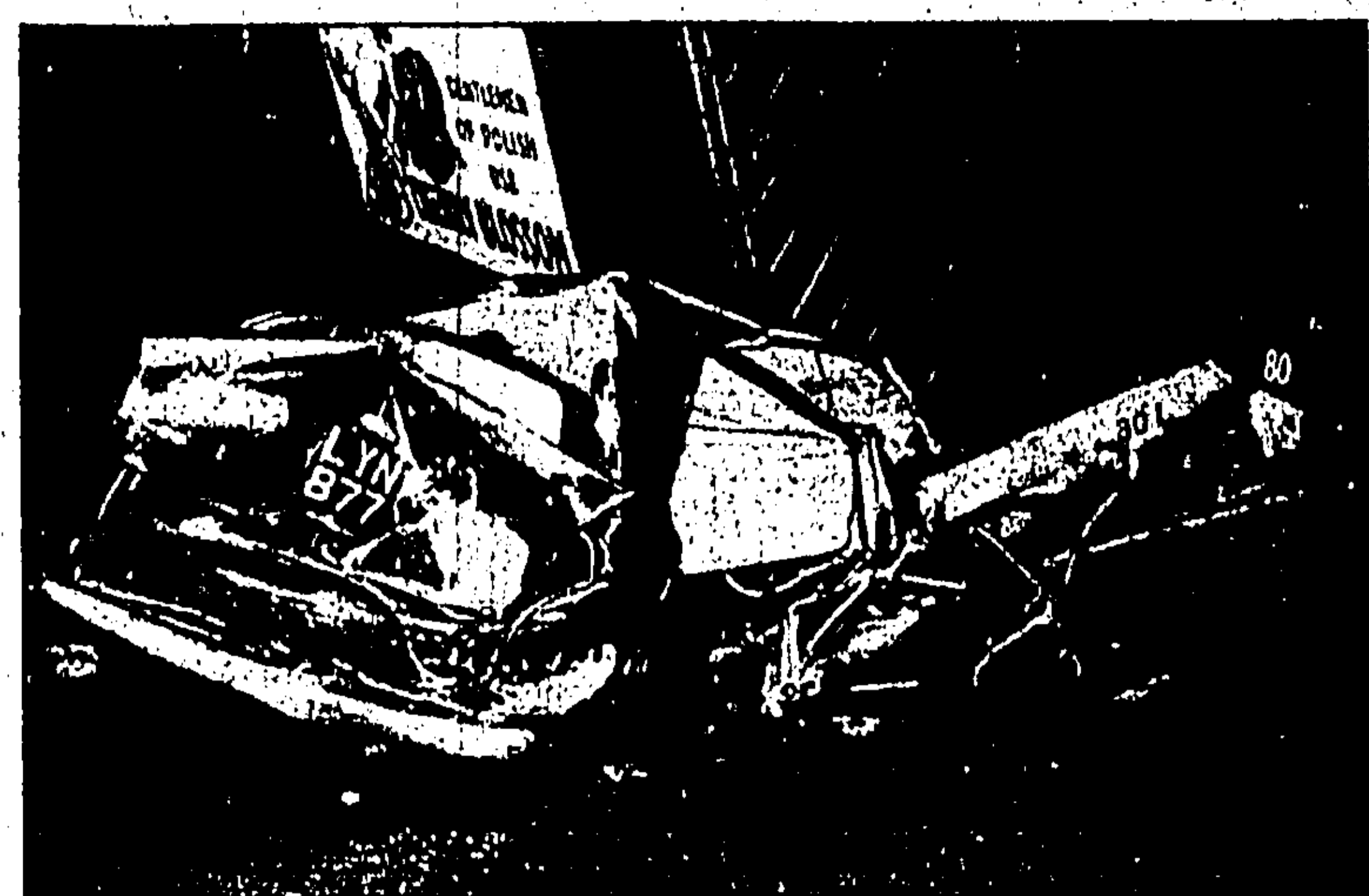
Srinagar, Sept. 2.

Ten thousand people are marooned by floods in the Kashmir valley, and plans are under way to evacuate them, Mr. Mir Qasim, the Kashmir Revenue Minister, said today.

Flood waters, rising rapidly for the past 28 hours, have inundated 35 square miles of fertile land with standing crops in the central Kashmir valley. Two breaches, each 200 feet wide, have been made in the banks of the river Jhelum, above the capital city of Srinagar.

The road to the Srinagar aerodrome was washed out by floods, and no plane has reached Srinagar for the past four days.

Engineers said today that the unusually swift and sudden rise in the Jhelum river was unprecedented in recent history, but they had the situation under control.—Reuter.



A private car was telescoped when a four-ton lorry trailer, going down hill, skidded and crashed into it near Welling Garden City, Hertfordshire, one day last week. The four occupants of the car, Henry Green, 36, his wife Lillian, 38, Green's father, aged 64, and a four-year-old niece, Susan, were all killed.—London Express photo.

Lantau Reafforestation Scheme Contemplated

If suitable land is available a private company, led by Mr G. O. Jones, Manager of Victor Warne and Co, hopes to start a million-dollar reafforestation scheme on Lantau Island, which would eventually provide firewood and timber for the Colony.

It is understood that the Government, which may itself decide to carry out reafforestation in the area, is in favour of the scheme, and negotiations are now going forward for the purchase of land on the lower slopes which for some years has been used by the villagers themselves for primitive afforestation schemes of their own.

Mr Jones said yesterday that a pilot company will first be floated, which will finally be developed into a public company, controlling 4-5,000 acres.

"I have been working out this scheme for about five years," Mr Jones said. "It will be split up between firewood and timber, the firewood being returned in 4-5 years and the timber—a particular type of pine which has proved very successful in Australia and New Zealand—in 10-15 years."

"We need 1,000 acres or so for the pilot scheme. It will eventually be a great asset to the Colony and to the Lantau people generally."

Mr Austin Coates, District Officer South, commented that in addition to the lower slopes the new company would want access to the interior and level fields for the nursery.

"What they have chosen at the moment is private land which would be expensive to rent," he said. "But we are looking for alternative sites. We think this is an excellent scheme and I am making every effort to find 400-1,000 acres for the company."

"But we do not want to alienate to them vast tracts of land which may eventually not be used, and we hope they will start in a small way first."

The new riots came as West Germany mobilised almost 5,000,000 police and civilians to guard the polls against Communist terror on Sunday.

The riots began last Sunday when 2,000 East German toughs were intercepted by anti-Communist crowds and special riot police and were driven back to the Soviet zone.

Today's rioting began in the frontier city of Coburg, where 400 Communists were picked up by police after they crossed the border. An angry crowd of 1,000 West Germans surrounded the police wagons and clashed with the captives.

Another 800 young toughs were pulled off inter-zonal trains arriving at Heimbach by West German police guards.

Another 300 were arrested near Buchen on the main rail artery between Berlin and Hamburg.

The fiercest fighting was in Coburg, where police used rubber truncheons to break up the bloody street brawl between the Reds and the anti-Communist townspeople.—United Press.

FOUR AMERICAN GIs MISSING

Vienna, Sept. 2.

Four American soldiers have been missing since yesterday in the Soviet zone of Austria.

The American police have questioned the Austrian police and the Russian command about their fate, these Austrian sources said.

The four soldiers were last seen getting off a train at Urfahr, a suburb of Vienna, in the Soviet zone. The train runs from the American zone suburb of Linz.—France-Press.

Sensational Arrest In Nuremberg

Nuremberg, Sept. 2.

Mr Charles E. Wilson, head of the Food Procurement Section of the United States Army European Exchange System, was detained here today and handed over to army criminal investigators, military police headquarters stated.

Military police headquarters here refused to give any further information.

Wilson appeared in court today for a preliminary hearing on bribery charges.

After hearing two witnesses alleging that he was involved in a bribery ring which made \$235,000 in two years, the United States High Commission court ordered him to appear again on September 14 for arraignment.

Wilson was then released on his own recognisance.—Reuter.

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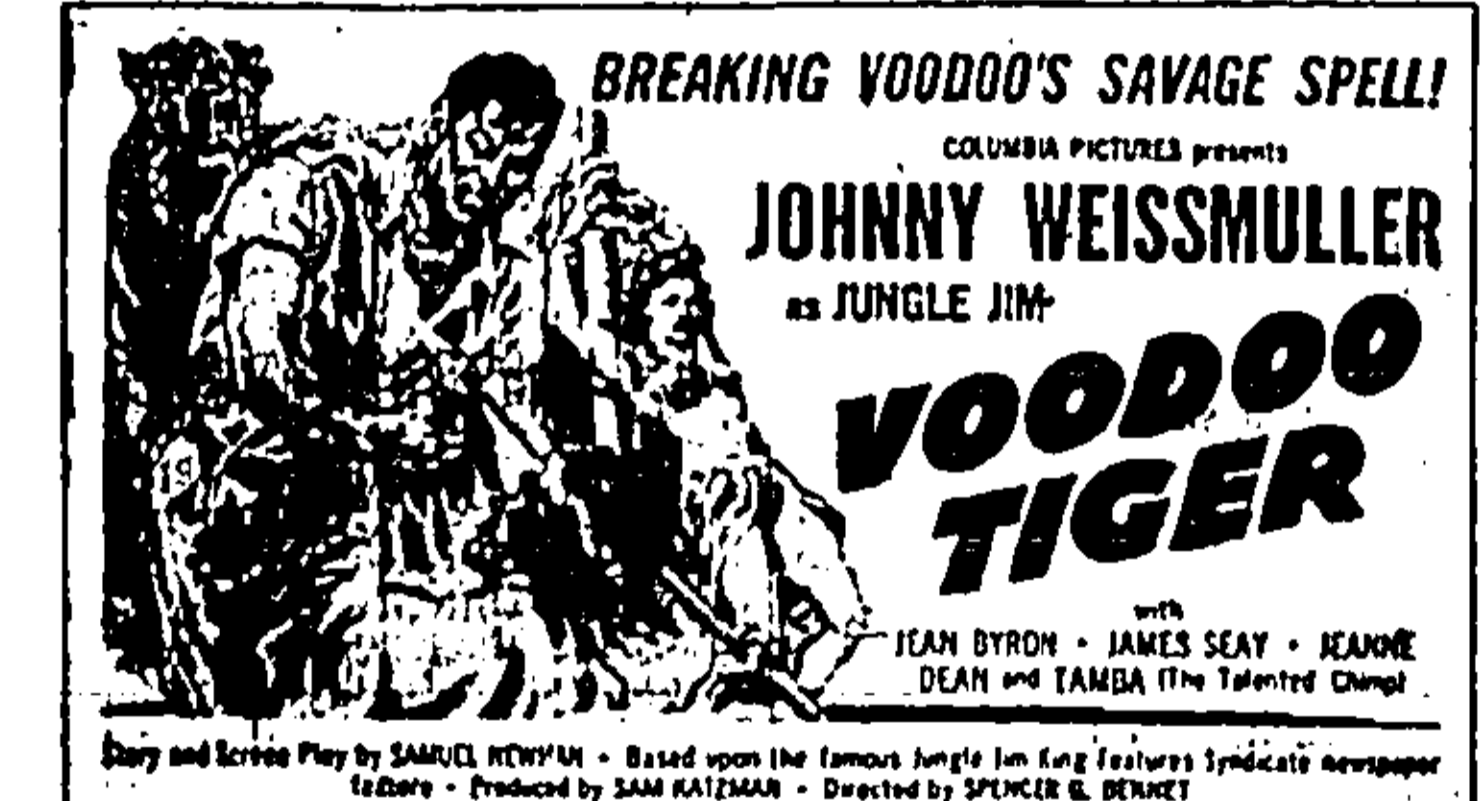
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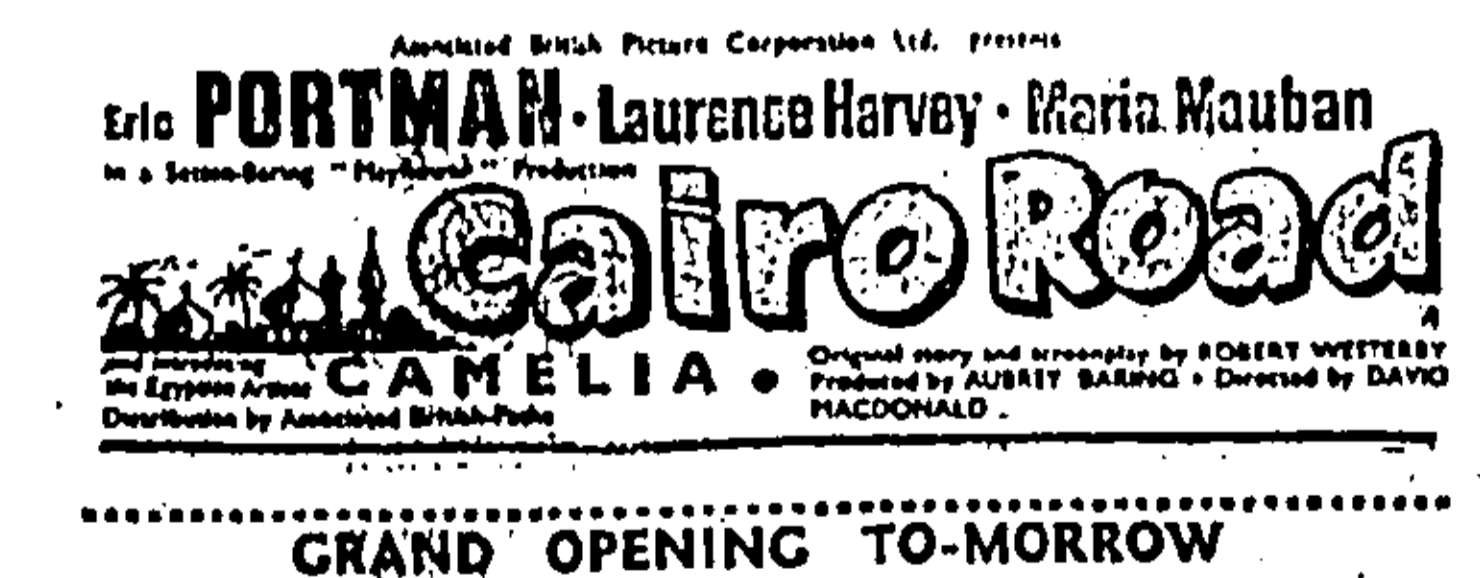
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MORE SEOUL INTRANSIGENCE

South Korea To Oppose Purchases In Japan For Rehabilitation

Suez Talks Puzzle

London, Sept. 2. British negotiator, General Sir Brian Robertson is leaving Cairo at what Middle East observers here today believed to be the danger point in Anglo-Egyptian talks on the Suez Canal Zone.

Cairo reports said that General Robertson was leaving for London on Friday.

The Foreign Office had no official confirmation of his departure date but said that he was expected in London in connection with his new appointment as head of the Transport Board. There was no other official comment here.

But from Cairo came an official official warning that no agreement on the Suez Canal Zone appeared possible except by force of arms.

There were some inspired forecasts that a settlement was in sight, but these were not being encouraged by officials either here or in Cairo.

"NO HOPE"
In Cairo, the Egyptian Minister for National Guidance, Major Saleh Salem, said "There is no hope of the British accepting our demands and there is no hope for our country obtaining its rights except through sacrifice."

He denied local reports that agreement had been reached and said that Egypt was passing through "its most critical stage which will determine its fate."

On the other hand, the Egyptian President, General Mohammed Naguib, right hand man, Lieutenant-Colonel Nasser, said he was "completely satisfied" with the six informal meetings with the British on the Canal Zone issue at which General Robertson has stated the British point of view.

With this welter of conflicting reports the only authoritative comment here was this: "General Robertson's visit to London should let us know whether a basis has been found at the Cairo talks on which negotiations on the Canal Zone could be started." — United Press.

Train Engines For Pakistan

Sydney, Sept. 2. Pakistan has signed a £1,000,000 contract with the Clyde Engineering Company for nine diesel locomotives.

Australia is financing most of the cost under the Colombo Plan. The Company is to deliver the first locomotive within 15 months.

Pakistan will buy some parts for the engines from the United States at a cost of more than £300,000.

The Pakistan High Commissioner to Australia, Mr. Haibur Rahman, who signed the contract, said Pakistan is progressively changing its locomotives from steam to diesel because of the coal shortage. — United Press.

No Presidential Ambitions

Paris, Sept. 2. Marshal Alphonse Juin, Commander-in-Chief of Allied forces in Central Europe, has categorically denied he might become a candidate for the Presidency of the French Republic.

He told reporters: "I have never looked upon myself as a politician. I am only a soldier. You would not want me to give up my title of Marshal of France to take up a function which, under our present constitution, carries with it more arduous duties than real responsibility." — Reuter.

A Lever For Settlement Of Fisheries Dispute?

Washington, Sept. 2. The South Korean Foreign Minister, Pyun Yung Tae, served notice today that his Government will oppose United States purchases in Japan for Korean rehabilitation, which would build up Japan at the expense of Korea's industrial development hopes.

Mr Pyun said at a press conference that his Government will try to veto such expenditures if necessary, so as to strengthen its "bargaining position" with Japan over the unsettled fisheries, property and other disputes between the two countries.

He also said that the minimum terms for a successful outcome of the forthcoming political conference on Korea would be the withdrawal of the Chinese Communist forces, the re-unification of the country and free elections in North Korea.

It would be "redundant," he declared to hold elections in South Korea since these already have been held. The Seoul Government continued to reserve for North Korea as many seats in the South Korean National Assembly as was warranted by the size of the North Korean population as compared to that of the Republic of Korea.

If reports were true that the North Korean population had been reduced to 3,000,000 people, the ROK Government would offer about one-third of the 100 seats kept vacant previously when the North Korean population was about 6,000,000.

Other developments in his press conference were: 1. He said that the site of the political conference should be chosen by unanimous agreement between the 16 fighting Allies and the ROK Government, and that his Government would not oppose New York if that city finally were agreed upon between the United Nations and the Communist side.

2. He refused to say whether his Government would support the proposal by the United States that India take part in a subsequent and more general political conference.

3. His Government would seek to limit the agenda of the coming conference to Korean matters without going on to unrelated problems, such as Indo-China.

POWER OF VETO

Mr Pyun spoke bitterly of what he termed Japan's unwillingness to settle its disputes with Seoul.

He attacked the idea which he said was in evidence in Washington of a "build-up of Japan in the name of aid to Korea."

The Rehabilitation Planning Board could not carry out any rehabilitation or procurement measures without the approval of both countries.

Asked whether his Government considers that it thus has the power to veto any procurement of materials in Japan, the Foreign Minister said, "Yes."

Asked whether the South Korean chairman would veto the procurement of goods and materials in Japan to which his Government was opposed, he said, "Yes, in that extreme case."

SELF-SUPPORTING
The Foreign Minister evaded, however, giving a direct answer to the question of whether his Government intends to oppose all procurement in Japan for Korean rehabilitation purposes.

"If we can buy some things more cheaply in Japan why should we not buy them there?" he said.

But, he added, many things which the Japanese apparently were preparing to sell for the rehabilitation could be supplied by Korea itself, if its industry were developed as part of the programme.

The purpose of the programme should be to make South Korea as self-supporting as possible and as quickly as possible.

The American plans to use industrial goods limited Korea to the role of supplier of materials and thus retarded her industrial development, he concluded.

ENVOY'S STATEMENT
The South Korean Ambassador, Y. C. Yang, said that his Government will "block" American procurement in Japan for Korea's rehabilitation

ATLANTIC STORM THREAT

Miami, Sept. 2. A fast moving Atlantic hurricane, generating winds of 80 miles an hour, thundered in the direction of the British Islands at Antigua and Barbuda almost 600 miles to the west today.

Hurricane warnings were raised on the two Leeward Islands which are populated by about 45,000 persons. A 1950 storm practically swept away the buildings on the two British possessions with winds of 100 miles an hour. Thousands were left homeless as a result.

An 11 a.m. advisory from the San Juan Weather Bureau placed the hurricane about 465 miles east of the island of Guadeloupe in the French Antilles. Guadeloupe is south-east of Antigua.

Should the hurricane follow its 11 a.m. course and speed it would send its dangerous winds over the islands within 30 hours.

The storm centre then was about 1,000 miles east-south-east of Miami.

North-west storm warnings were ordered for Guadeloupe.

All shipping in the storm's area was warned to be on the alert.

The first report of the hurricane came from a freighter fighting through 75 miles an hour winds.

A hurricane hunter plane was sent into the new storm to track its course and determine its ferocity. — United Press.

Tokyo, Sept. 2. An Italo-Japanese trade and navigation agreement will be concluded shortly, eliminating negotiations which lasted 18 months. — France-Press.

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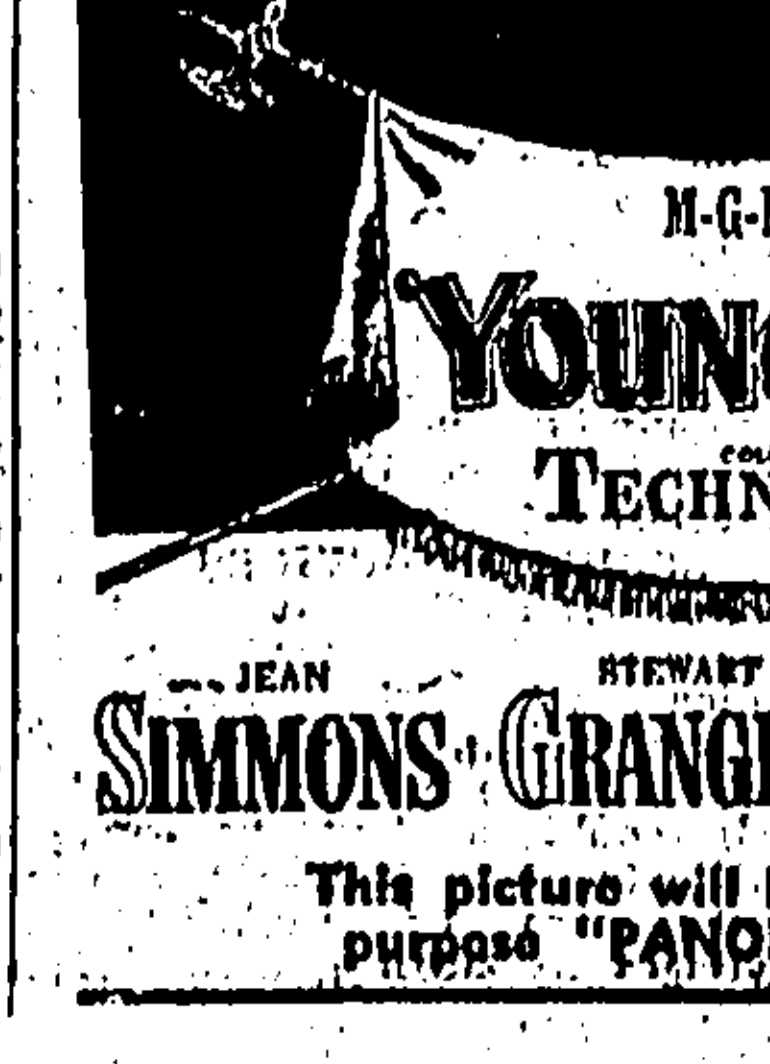
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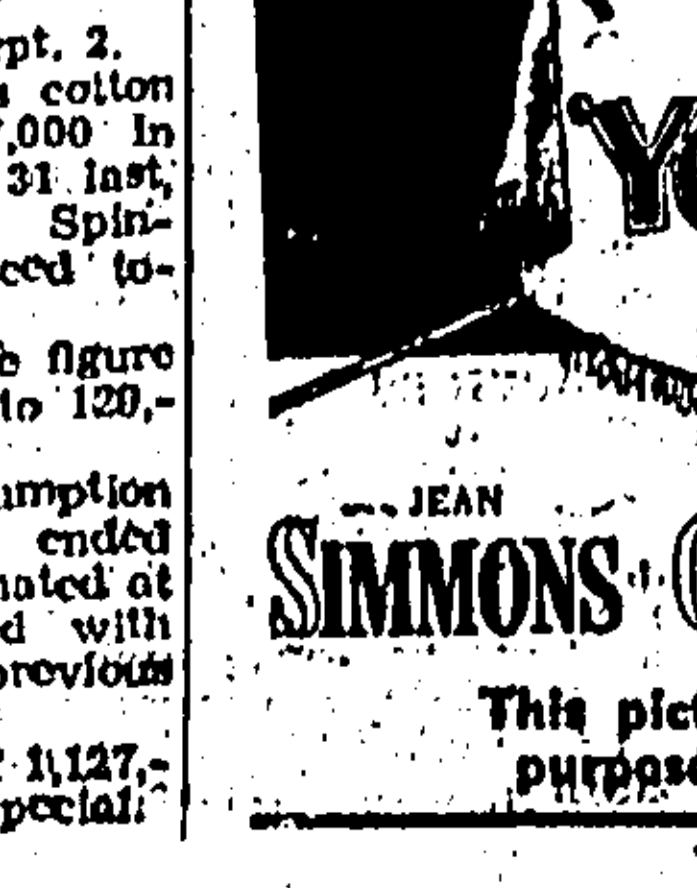
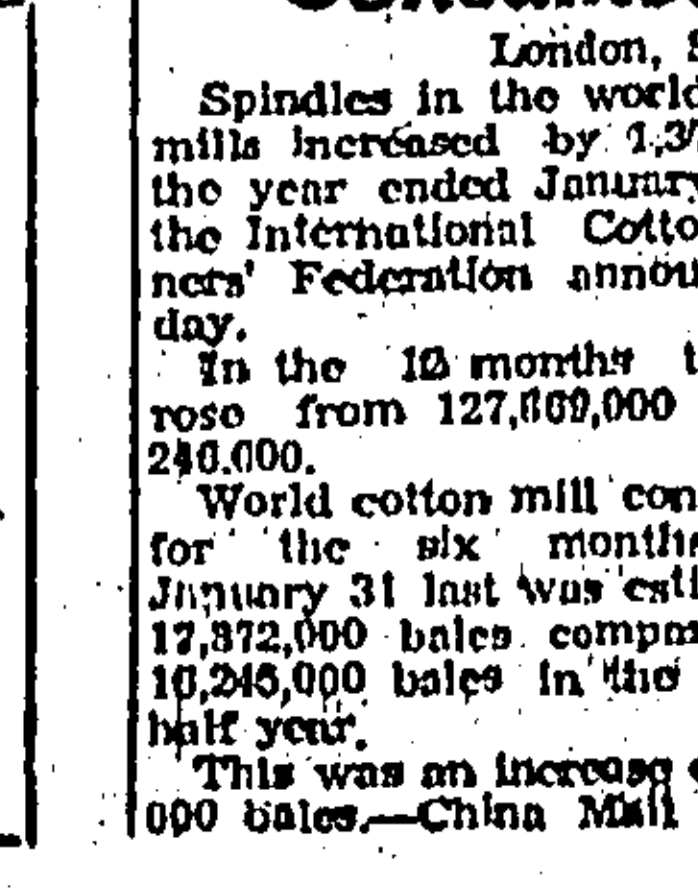
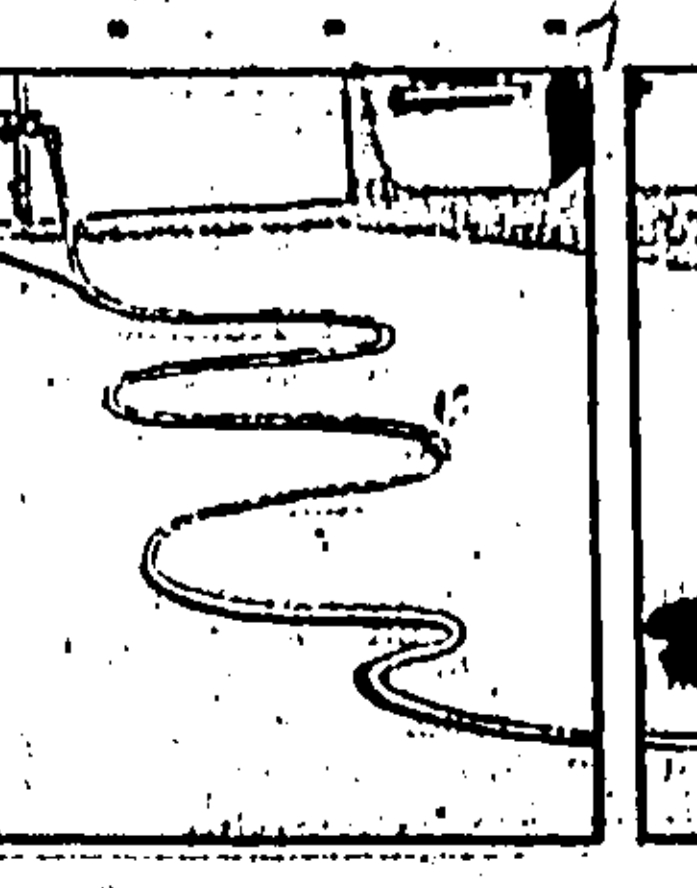
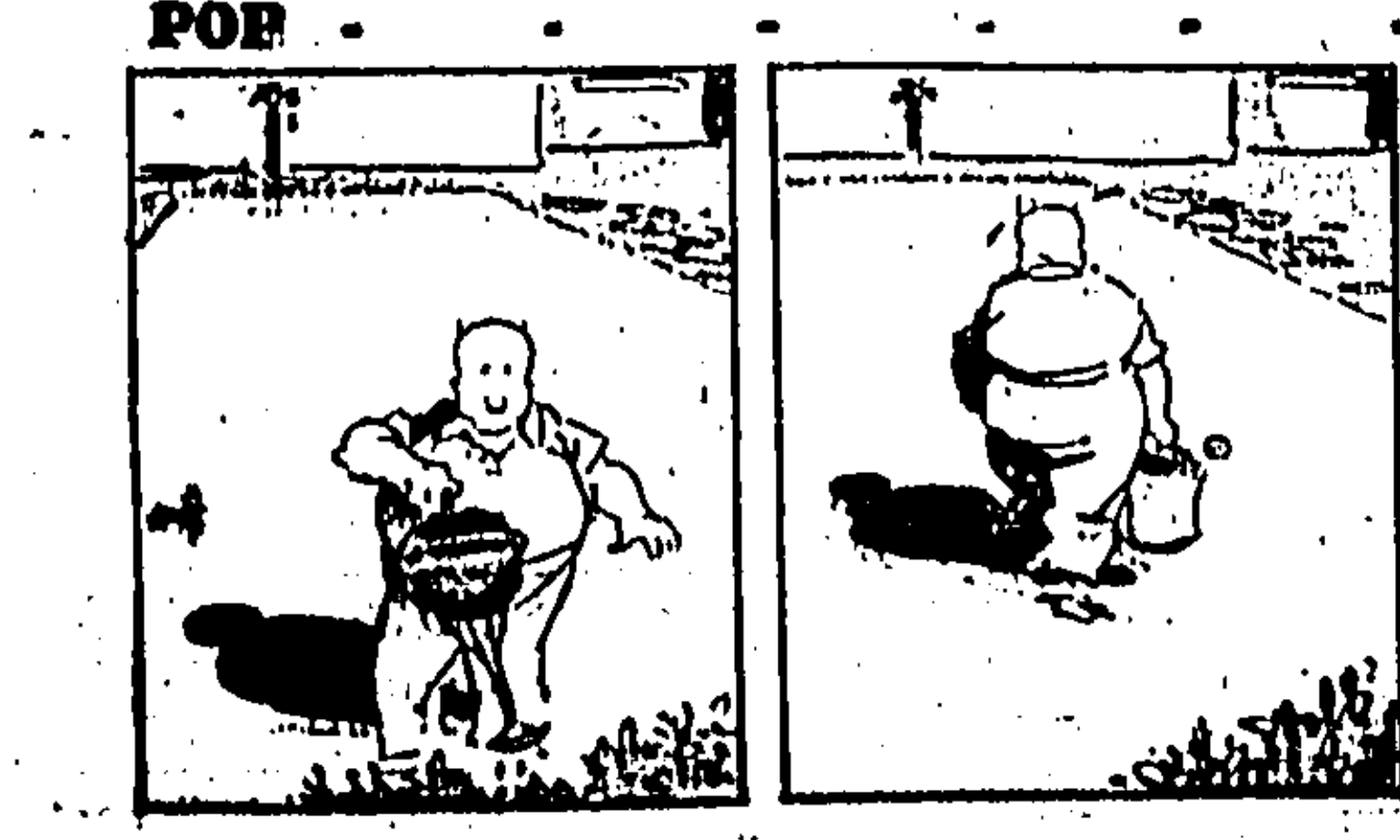


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Allied Views Explained

Paris, Sept. 2.
The French Foreign Office spokesman said tonight that in the Allied notes delivered to Moscow today the Western powers had "tried to avoid all useless discussion and polemics."

The French spokesman added: "They have therefore not replied to all the arguments in the Soviet notes of August 4 and 15 as they consider the problems which arise must be seriously examined at a meeting of Foreign Ministers."

The spokesman continued: "Everything has been done in order to avoid any delay and in order to deprive the Soviet Government of any pretext, this demand, contained in the note of September 27, 1952, had not been maintained. The note of June 16 already contained this concession. The Russians feigned not to understand it. There is therefore nothing in the way of an immediate and complete discussion of the problem of German unity."

"Second, the French Government still thinks that the problem of free elections is the key to a German settlement and that these elections can only be organized on the basis of an understanding between the four powers," the spokesman continued.

ESSENTIAL PROBLEM

"A German government must issue from free elections in order that the elections should be free there must be an agreement between the four powers. Nothing so far in the Soviet Government's proposals or arguments has seemed to call for modifications of the French Government's view on this subject."

"Nevertheless, the French Government is ready for a wide and comprehensive discussion of the question with a view to facilitating by all means the settlement of the essential problem of the unification of Germany."

"The discussions at the Palais Rose (the four-power meeting in Paris in 1951) showed the dangers of too wide an agenda. If, instead of exchanging speeches, the Ministers want to undertake constructive work, they must, as the Soviet Government itself recognizes, devote themselves to that problem which is ripe for solution. "The proposal made today takes the Soviet viewpoint into account. It is serious and precise. It offers a real basis for conversations. It is hoped in Paris that it will enable agreement to be reached soon on a meeting of the foreign ministers."—Reuter.

Kremlin Out To Grab Initiative From Peking?

London, Sept. 2.
British officials believe that the Moscow visit of North Korean leaders is the first significant move of the Kremlin to counter Red China's growing influence in Asia.

Official quarters believed that Moscow is anxious to reassert its position in Korea and is apparently out to grab the initiative from Red China on the eve of the peace settlement.

American Legion Convention In Truculent Mood

St. Louis, Sept. 2.
The American Legion Convention today approved a call for all-out war, including the use of "every weapon" to beat the Communists in Korea if the peace negotiations failed. The Convention approved a resolution from its Foreign Relations Committee saying: "If the peace negotiations are not successfully concluded then the full military strength and might of our Government, with every usable weapon at its disposal, should be employed to drive the Communist forces out of Korea and establish a unified democratic government in that unfortunate country."

The resolution also said: "The time has come to serve notice on this treacherous enemy (Communist China) that if present peace negotiations are not successfully concluded we will hold the Communist Government in China strictly accountable."—Reuter.

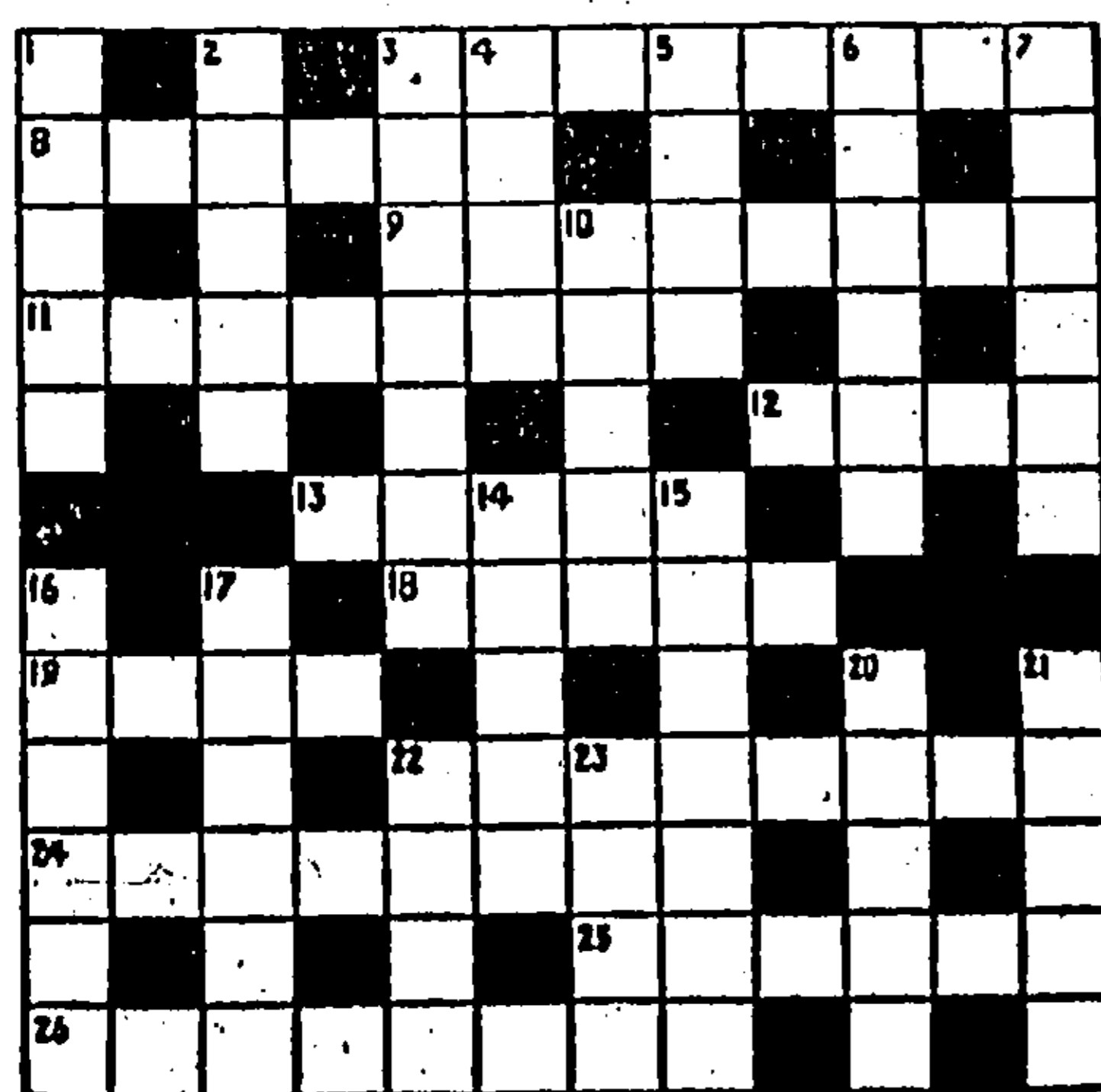
Aga Khan's Denial

Bombay, Sept. 2.
The Aga Khan has cabled his followers here that he had "nothing to do" with the divorce settlement between his son, Ali Khan, and actress Rita Hayworth.

"Inform the public there is no truth about my interference or in any way my having either approved or disapproved Press reports about the divorce settlement," he said.

"As far as I am concerned I have nothing to do with the whole matter. All Press reports about me in the case are lies."—United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Scattered (8).
 - Say (6).
 - Part of a car (8).
 - Made amends for (8).
 - Disorder (4).
 - Monsters (8).
 - Beforehand (5).
 - Bound (4).
 - Wrong name (8).
 - Worn away (8).
 - Negligent (6).
 - Of ill-omen (8).
- DOWN**
- Avarice (5).
 - Opportunity (5).
 - Odd (7).
 - Fuel (4).
 - Paraded (4).
 - Extreme dislike (6).
 - Constraint (8).
 - Postpone (6).
 - Mad (6).
 - Calumniate (7).
 - Trousers (6).
 - Unfruitful (6).
 - Score (6).
 - Huge (6).
 - Multitudes (4).
 - Withered (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 3 Reverend, 7 Henna, 8 Spectral, 10 Lancer, 13 Pleasant, 16 Slays, 17 Cellars, 18 Invalid, 20 Teal, 21 Supposed, 26 Crewel, 27 Hesitate, 28 Scene, 29 Delights, Down: 1 Whelp, 2 Innings, 3 Roses, 22th, 5 Zzzzz, 6 Delays, 9 Preels, 11 Alone, 13 Canal, 14 Deduct, 15 Slope, 16 Arose, 18 Itched, 19 Vassal, 22 Press, 23 Owned, 24 Elder, 25 Stag.

Shah's Sister In Rome



Princess Ashraf, sister of the Shah of Persia, photographed in Rome where she arrived recently. In view of the events in Persia she hopes to return to Teheran shortly.—Express Photo.

Dulles

Speech Outlines The Basic Principle Of U.S. Foreign Policy

Washington, Sept. 2.
The American Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, today threatened to carry war onto the territory of Communist China if it committed new armed aggression in either Indo-China or Korea.

Mr. Dulles made very strong statements to this effect in the text of a carefully prepared speech to the American Legion Convention in St. Louis in which he outlined anew the basic principle of the foreign policy of the Eisenhower Administration.

This was that past wars could have been prevented and future wars can be prevented if it is made clear to potential aggressors in advance that their acts of aggression will lead to "a hard fight and perhaps a losing fight."

Mr. Dulles underlined this policy today by stating "that peace could not be won by 'pacifism' or by accepting 'the roll of doormat'."

Mr. Dulles' reference to carrying a resumed Korean war beyond Korea was contained in his interpretation of the declaration made by the United States, Britain and 14 other nations with forces in Korea immediately after the signing of the Korean truce.

This was the declaration in which they warned Communist China against the consequences of breaching the truce and added: "The consequences of such a breach of the armistice would be so grave that in all probability it would not be possible to confine hostilities within the frontiers of Korea."

Mr. Dulles' speech today was the first official U.S. Government interpretation of this passage in the declaration which has aroused controversy in Britain and been the subject of interpretative statements both by the Foreign Office and 10 Downing Street.

By implication and context Mr. Dulles' interpretation suggests that the United States regards this passage as involving a commitment more precise and extensive than that understood by the British Government.

First, Mr. Dulles interprets the passage as making it "clear" to the Communists in general that if they resume the war they can "no longer count on a 'privileged sanctuary' for their bases north of the Yalu River in Manchuria."

The British position as outlined by the Foreign Office and Downing Street appears to be that nothing on the subject has been made clear either to the Communists or anyone because the statement does not commit Britain to anything except in one particular set of circumstances.

These particular circumstances are outlined in the commitment made by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, in 1951 that only "heavy air attacks from bases in China were made upon the United Nations forces in Korea would they associate themselves with action not confined to Korea."

Secondly, Mr. Dulles quotes the passage in the 10-nation declaration under the reading in his prepared text of "deterrents to new aggression" as an example of the policy of making it clear to aggressors in advance what nations will actually do if aggression occurs.

CANNOT ACCEPT
The British Government could not presumably accept this position as they have interpreted the passage literally as one of probabilities and not as a threat or commitment.

Mr. Dulles' reference in his speech to the declaration appears misleading in one respect. It omits the declaration of a breach of the peace which precedes in the declaration the consequences of "such a breach of the armistice."

This was defined by the 16 nations as "a renewal of the armed attack, challenging again the principles of the United Nations."

On another point Mr. Dulles accepts in his speech for the first time the condition that the breach of the armistice must be "unprovoked" to bring into operation the terms of the declaration. The actual declaration did not refer specifically to an "unprovoked breach of the armistice."

Both the United Nations and the British Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, have emphasised that the declaration was concerned solely with an "unprovoked" breach.

Sir Winston on August 15 said he was making this point because of talk by South Korean President Syngman Rhee of the possibility of resuming the fighting after an armistice if his requirements were not met in the post-truce political conference.

Mr. Dulles went on to apply to the Indo-Chinese situation the same principle and language as that contained in the 16-

nation declaration of Korea. He stated that if Red China sent its own army to Indo-China there would follow "grave consequences which might not be confined to Indo-China."

Officials today said that this was the first time that a high Government spokesman had made such a declaration about Indo-China in so many words but that its import might be deduced from several statements made by the United States and French spokesmen after the Foreign Ministers' conference. Such statements have warned Communist China that if the struggle in Korea is used to transfer aggression to Indo-China the consequences would be grave.

French spokesmen have, however, not previously referred to extension of the Indo-Chinese war to Chinese territory. It has not been possible to establish whether Mr. Dulles' statement today was made after consultation with the French Government.—China Mail Special.

SNEER AT AMERICAN DIPLOMACY

London, Sept. 2.
Pravda, the official Communist Party newspaper, said today that whenever American diplomacy suffers a reverse at the United Nations, "it begins to shout that this international organisation does not answer the purpose and is not the instrument it should be."

Commenting on the Boston speech in which Mr. John Foster Dulles, the United States Secretary of State, called for a revision of the United Nations Charter, Pravda said "this demand was dictated by the desire of the ruling elements of the United States to turn this organisation entirely into an auxiliary agent of the American State Department."

Neither the British Government nor the British Press agreed with Mr. Dulles' demand, it said. "This was by no means the result of any sympathy with the Communist world but a realisation of the true American aims of consolidating 'their' dictatorial position in the capitalist world."—Reuter.

Peking Continues To Cold-Shoulder British Official

London, Sept. 2.
Communist China is cold-shouldering Britain's new representative in Peking as a subordinate and is making no effort to improve relations on the ground that Britain has not fulfilled undertakings to increase trade with Red China, diplomatic reports said today.

Officials said that Britain's new Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Humphrey Trevelyan, who arrived in Peking in August, had not yet been received by the Foreign Minister, Chou En-lai.

They added that when Mr. Trevelyan arrived at the Peking railway station he was met by a junior official and that when he called at the Chinese Government's Foreign Ministry he was received only by one of the many deputies.

Diplomats said that by protocol Mr. Chou En-lai should see all new foreign representatives. But so far he has not received any since Britain recognised the Red China regime on January 6, 1950, and has given no indication that he intends to receive Mr. Trevelyan.

Officials here are disappointed because with the end of the fighting in Korea it was hoped it would be possible to regularise diplomatic relations with Red China and as progress is made to see Peking represented in the United Nations despite present opposition by the United States. In the Parliamentary foreign affairs debate on July 22 British Government spokesmen made it clear that Britain saw the regularisation of diplomatic relations as the first step in this process towards increasing trade with Red China.

"LACK OF GOODWILL"
Earlier in July an unofficial British trade delegation went to Peking and signed firm contracts with the Red Chinese-owned Foreign Trading Agency for two-way trade which was expected eventually to total £50,000,000.

On their return to Britain, however, the British businessmen found their plans snarled by a Board of Trade refusal to grant export licences for some £23,000,000 worth of goods to Red China because they were judged to be "strategic material."

Diplomatic sources believed that Red China saw the British restrictions on trade as a lack of goodwill. They added that the Red China Government sees the expansion of trade as the first step towards regularising diplomatic relations and that full diplomatic exchange should be the last step in this process.

There appears to be a variance of views between the Board of Trade and businessmen here as to the definition of "strategic materials." Official sources said that some of the items named in the "firm contracts" signed by the British delegation in Peking on July 9 are "borderline cases." These are still under consideration and may be licensed for export if progress is made in the Korean peace settlement.—United Press.

BRITAIN'S RESERVES UP AGAIN

London, Sept. 2.
During August Britain's gold and dollar reserves increased by \$13 million, the Treasury announced today. This increase brought them to \$2,469 million on August 31.

The increase occurred after taking account of \$19 million of defence aid received from the United States but also after special payments totalling \$45 million.

One of these was a payment of \$8 million to the European Payments Union, in part settlement of the sterling area's July deficit with the Union.

The other was a lump sum repayment of \$39 million to Canada on the 1942 loan. This repayment was part of the recent arrangement for handling the remnant of this Canadian wartime loan to Britain.

There will be no similar debit in coming months, as the remaining \$150 million of this loan is to be repaid over a period of years.

Provisionally, the Treasury also announced that Britain had a deficit of £10,000,000 (nearly \$30 million) with the European Payments Union in August.

"This will be settled during September, half of it by a dollar payment by Britain to the Union, and the other half by an increase of Britain's debt to the Union.—Reuter.

HARRY ODELL SAYS
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★ DON IDDON'S DIARY ★

NOW IT'S MY TURN TO SAY 'THANKS' TO MR LEN HUTTON

NEW YORK, Tuesday. HERE isn't a foreign correspondent in London who is not ebbing enthusiastic reports about the British recovery. I don't see the dispatches the foreign diplomats stationed there send to their Governments, but I am pretty sure they are telling the same story of the great resurgence of Great Britain.

The come-back makes delightful reading here. For years I have been toiling through gloomy reports listing bankruptcy, aghast, austerities as the cardinal characteristics of post-war Britain. And when I suggested now and again the funeral was premature, that it was possibly too soon to dig the grave, I didn't get much of a heart in except from occasional housewives who wrote and said they thought they could see a "chink of light at the end of the tunnel."

The chorus

NOW the chink of light becomes a bright image and perhaps soon a blazing sun. The chief mourners have become as gay as wedding guests. Mr. Michael Hoffman, of the New York Times, a specialist in economics and knowledge of international finance, was the master of melancholia in his dispatches on "Britain's dire straits."

But now Mr Hoffman is positively exuberant, writing

of "the pleasant glow of prosperity that has spread over Britain," putting his name to dispatches headlined "Britain prosperous and high-spending."

And the Brothers Alsop, Joseph and Stewart, who were solemnly informing the American public that if they didn't buy Jaguar motor-cars then the British would go without breakfast, are talking of "booming business—economic recovery that is so striking a phenomenon in Great Britain."

Other columnists and correspondents join in the chorus. They report that we have money, we have goods, and praise be, we have character.

I feel in this period of rapture that it is a pity that the Americans do not play cricket or understand cricket. There have been some fumbling attempts to explain to the bewildered baseball fans just what the Test matches mean and even the Ashes have been defined, but no one has bothered to describe what "silly mid-on" means and even "lbw" has them stumped.

Actually, the psychological warfare warriors should all take a course in cricket. It would help them so much. At the United Nations delegates are saying to each other: "There seems to be a tremendous self-assurance about the British. They are all very confident and cock-a-hoop—what's the reason, do you suppose?" I could tell them in two words—"the Ashes," but I'm afraid they would not understand.

Solitary welcome

I HAVE a personal interest in this British Test victory. After our resounding defeat in Australia in the last Test series, I received a message from the M.C.C. team, then in New Zealand. The message said that the team would be passing through New York on their flight back home and that Len Hutton and some of the others would like me to show them the town.

I went to La Guardia Airport to meet 10 sunburned, sad cricketers. There was no one else there except a group of airline officials. No one from the British Embassy, no one from the British Consulate, and not even a solitary fan.

It turned out that the team were booked to fly back to London on Pan American Airways. I said to Len Hutton and to Denis Compton: "This looks bad—a British team should travel back on a British airliner. Do you think New York Glints or Yankees wouldn't use their own flagships?"

Hutton and Compton agreed, so I transferred the entire M.C.C. team to BOAC, winning BOAC's gratitude and not annoying Pan American overmuch. Len Hutton said: "Many thanks—if ever I can do anything for you let me know."

I said: "You can win the next Test series." Hutton, a cautious man, made no promise then, but he has delivered now.

I hope the M.C.C. travel via New York again. This time we really will do the town.

It has been an exciting week in New York. Not at all the usual August doldrums and dog-days.

There has been Dr Alfred Kinsey and his "Sexual Behaviour in the Human Female," confirmation that Russia has the hydrogen bomb, a major controversy in the United Nations, Dr Kinsey, the arrival of Adlai Stevenson, Dr Kinsey, a tour of the town by President Eisenhower, and, er... Dr Kinsey.

Unimpressive

IT has not been an impressive performance at the U.N.—by anyone or any nation. The United States has gone all out as the super-Power rather than as a member of the community of nations.

The U.S. tendency is to throw off restraints and cut strings which she generally finds irksome. The New York Post announces: "U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge is presiding over the liquidation of the American position of strength in the U.N." This is an exaggeration but there has been an American slump.

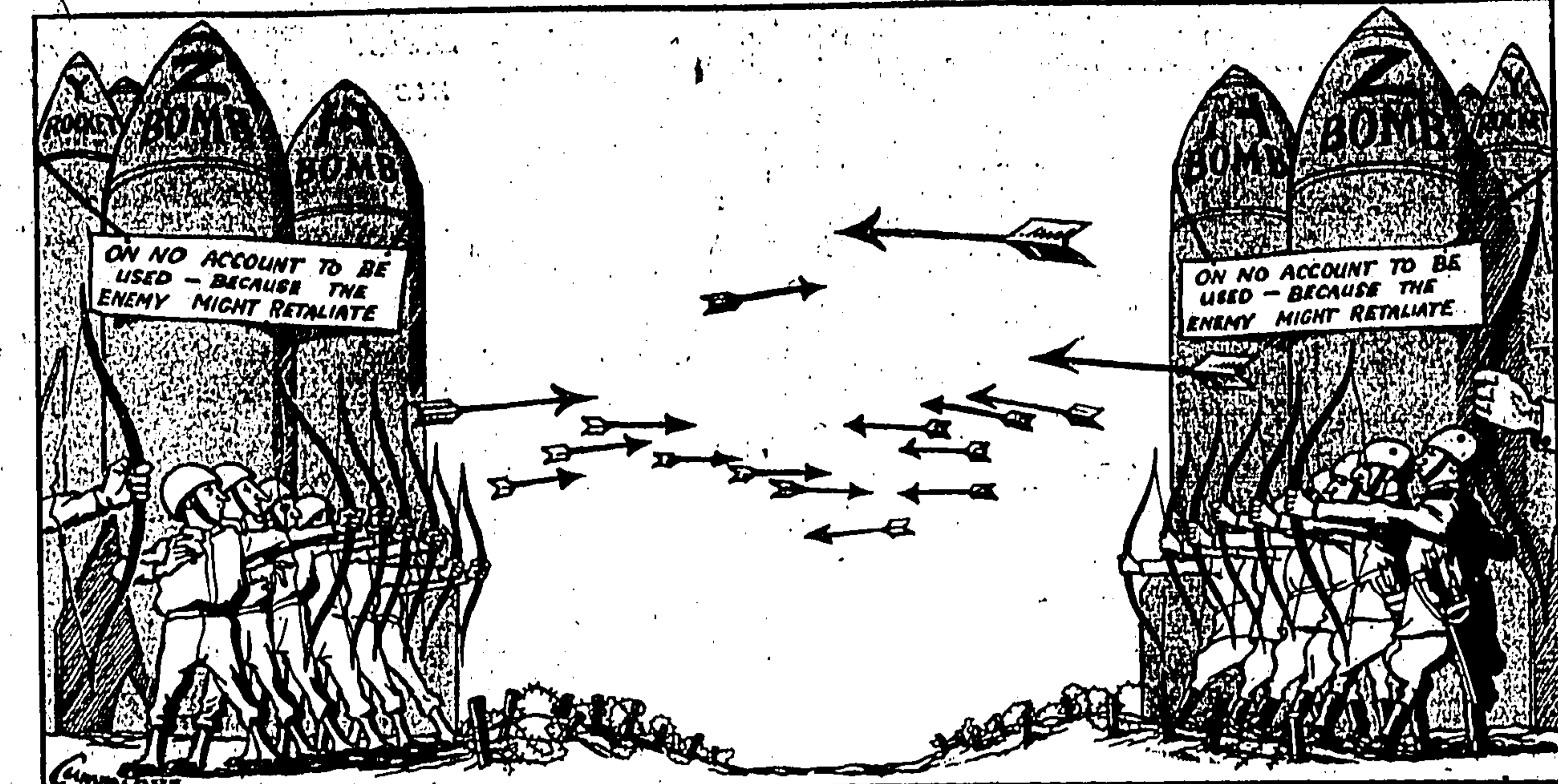
This time we cannot blame John Foster Dulles, for he was on Duck Island, in Lake Ontario, where the only communication is through a Canadian lighthouse-keeper who receives radio dispatches along with his weather reports. There is no telephone, no telegraph office, in fact no gas and no electricity. Mr Dulles said he wanted a taste of the primitive life and he is having it. Some United Nations delegates think they are also having a taste of the primitive at the peace palace.

You should understand that what Lodge is doing apparently has the backing of the public and most of the Press. "You tell them, Cabot," has become a rallying-cry. Incidentally, a sentence which appeared in last week's Diary in some editions and which apparently puzzled several readers should have read: "Millions of Americans are exasperated that the British are against expediting the Russians." Against, and not "again," as appeared.

Frayed nerves

THE U.S. thinks we are appraising the Soviets and would only be too happy if we were expediting them.

The hydrogen or hell-bomb announcement has frayed American nerves and those of other countries too. For months also, or rather years, we have had air-raid rehearsals here and the roads have big signs: "In the event of enemy attack this highway will be closed to traffic." So now I expect a lot more raid rehearsals and more enemy attack signs on the roads. Adlai Stevenson at least brought wisdom to the troubled city when he stepped smilingly off his plane after his six-month tour. He conceded American prestige abroad has been hurt by "book-burning and purges." But, he said, the prestige could be restored. Stevenson is dog-tired but doesn't look it. He slept in 36 different beds in 30 countries and has come to the conclusion that whatever else he lacks he has stamina.



Back to where it all started...

London Express Service

MY SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY

By MAMIE BAIRD

The true story of two girls in search of the strangers who saved their brother's life—a search which had one of the simplest objects in the world: to say 'Thank you'.

They all shook hands with us outside Macerata, now a canteen.

We sped through the countryside that Archie had tramped by night to the Piottis place, which was a good bit out of St Angelo, and we tried one vine-covered cottage after another before I saw a figure I recognised from a photograph, huddled beside a house.

The family

IT was Julio, the father, brown, smiling, blinking in the sunshine. He knew us at once (Archie had written to the married daughter, who can read, to say that we might be coming).

Mamma came running on bare feet, a motherly woman with a strong face and kind eyes. Son Gino was behind her, his wife, Elia, and their baby daughter.

It was as if we had known them all our lives, this simple family who scrape a bare existence from their scrap of land, who are too poor to eat meat or butter, or to buy new clothes, but who fed and clothed and housed a former enemy (Italy had just capitulated when he escaped) because his need was greater than theirs.

I threw away my scraps of paper, and the words of thanks came easily. I remembered phrases, made up words, and, amazingly, was understood.

His window

THEY showed us the tiny white-washed attic that Gino had shared with "Ard," the window at which he used to watch for the Fascists approaching on one of their periodic searches for escaped prisoners.

They showed us the road to the woods, the cave to which they carried him when he had malaria and the house was being searched.

We saw the church he attended on Sundays with his six feet and half an inch crammed into Julio's Sunday suit, the plough and oxen that he drove for them, the field where he grew Indian corn and potatoes.

Mamma made a special soup in our honour, and our car driver was invited to join in the meal. There were hunks of dry, sour bread, small pears, a huge apple each, and vino. Teetotalers both, we drank the strong heady wine without a murmur.

They give all

WE handed out presents before we left. Mamma went off and returned with four eggs and a round of cheese.

We took them to make her happy and were not far from tears as they waved us down the sun-baked road.

I understood what the driver was trying to say on the way back to Macerata: "These peasant people, they give you all they have and then they give you this!" and he pointed to his heart.

We were back in time for dinner, hot, tired, hungry—and humble.

The train times were on a third sheet of paper: Leave Cattolica 6.30 a.m. for Civitotona, change for Macerata, arriving approx. 10.30 a.m. Bus (we hoped) to St Angelo, return to catch 2.15 p.m. from Macerata, change Civitotona, change Pesaro, arriving Cattolica 6.30 p.m.

We set off

SAID the hotel manager: "Non e possibile," not knowing the Scots.

So we set off as the sun was coming up to the bolt, with our packed lunches, a booklet entitled, "How to Get All You Want in Italy (or Sicily)," and one of those huge Italian railway tickets-for-two that seem to puzzle even their own ticket collectors.

Rehearsing my Italian was impossible in the crowded compartment because somebody had produced a portable radio and everyone was listening to the latest cycle race bulletin as only Italians can listen. The noise they made was deafening.

Then somebody noticed that we were not taking part and decided we were foreigners. The man next to me knew some French, and when I had told him where we were going and he had passed it on to the rest of the compartment the radio was switched off and we became the centre of interest.

He went outside, and I followed him, protesting in sign language and Italian that seemed to come from nowhere that we had no time to wait. I told him where we were going. His face softened. That was different.

Anna was all for taking the next train back to Cattolica, but I had the bit in my mouth. After a frenzied hunt through the phrase book I announced: "Desidero un taxi." A porter rushed to the telephone and a hired car was outside the station in five minutes. Again there were handshakes. Then we were off.

The driver was under the impression that we were going to see our brother's grave in St. Angelo (so much for my Italian), but when we had put him right he showed us the prison camp

WE brought back Pilottis, a peasant family who hid him for nearly a year, defying the German Army, Fascist diehards, and bills posted in their village of St Angelo-in-Pontina, promising death to those who harboured escaped prisoners.

They said at the hotel that we could never do it in 12 hours. And now it does seem a short time to have travelled 200 miles up and down the Adriatic coast in five trains and a hired car, learned a new language, got into police hands, broken a lifelong pledge of teetotalism, and made a speech of thanks that had been delayed ten years.

So, ten years later, we decided to go and say thank you—not the easiest of missions when you consider that we could not speak Italian, they could not understand English, and it would have been useless to ask someone to write what we wanted to say in Italian, because the Pilottis cannot read.

100 miles away

IT was to say Thank you that my sister and I forsook our strip of sunny beach at Cattolica, belle of the Adriatic Riviera, for the hazards of a journey on the local Italian railway.

We had discovered that Cattolica was 100 miles from the prison camp at Macerata which our brother left one night in 1943 through a hole in the barbed wire.

From there it was another 20 miles to the

But an SOS to Scotland brought a letter from my brother with a few conversational pieces in Italian for me to learn by heart. ("Show us the cave in the woods where Archie hid when he was on the run," "Where did Archie sleep?" "He hopes to visit you next year." "Did you get the last parcel he sent you?" "Play the accordion for us, Julio.")

I couldn't see this lasting more than the first five minutes, so I asked the hotel receptionist, who spoke English, to write me a little speech of thanks.

MUSSOLINI THE LOVER WAS SO MEAN

ROBERT BLAKE EXAMINES A NEW VIEW OF THE HALF-PINT DUCE

MUSSOLINI! The very absurd buffoon, that thought of that posturing charlatan, that inflated bullfrog, brings laughter to the lips.

Other dictators have no doubt been intellectually worth equal contempt. Hitler, and Stalin, too, belovéd in at least as much rubbish as ever Mussolini believed in. Yet there was something about them, and the sinister power that they exercised, which induces—not admiration—but a sort of reluctant respect which we concede to anyone who inspires fear and terror on so vast a scale.

But Mussolini, no. Ribbaldy—and often Ribaldy—ridiculous at that—seems the inevitable reaction to almost everything he said or did.

Mr Paolo Monelli's admirable biography confirms this view. It is an excellent book written with scholarly care, and is worthy of high commendation.

Mr Monelli writes well, never obtrudes his own personality,

and allows his remarkable story to tell itself.

What an odd personality emerged! Mussolini, the ruthless dictator, the Napoleonic hero, the man who wished to revive the stern virtues of Ancient Rome, turns out to be an incompetent blunderer; drunk with grandeur, surrounded by creatures and sycophants.

He was a bad administrator. He knew nothing of military matters. His only real flair was for publicity and popularity, and that could only serve him while his policy was reasonably successful.

The blunderer

PERHAPS the part of Mr Monelli's book which will be most novel to English readers is the account of Mussolini's amorous activities, for despite his own reference to his decisions "made in the night, in the solitude of my arid, and unexcitable life," Mussolini was as ardent a devotee to Venus as ever a man was.

His mistresses were many, his casual encounters innumerable. His success must be explained less by the intrinsic pleasure involved than by the prestige at-

tached by women to having the Duce as their lover. For, if Mr Monelli is right, it was not all that much fun to be favoured by Mussolini.

The Duce's methods were crude, his love-making rough and violent.

One woman relates how he squeezed her "just as if he were sounding an old-fashioned motor horn."

He was apt to shout and curse at the top of his voice, for which reason a deaf attendant was attached to the rooms at the Palazzo Venezia where he used to meet his mistresses.

Sometimes he would essay to soothe his partner's nerves by playing the violin, but he was an indifferent performer. As Margherita Sarfatti, one of his earlier lovers, observed, "he was dictatorial even where music was concerned, and had no respect for style or form."

It was popularly rumoured that, with all the resources of the State at his command, Mussolini showered the most lavish gifts upon his favourites. But the reality was quite different. On the contrary he was

enormously mean—one of the stingiest lovers that ever lived.

In his earlier days he would sometimes offer a cigarette or half a bottle of wine. Later he abstained even from these gifts, although he always kept a little ready cash for any woman who frankly asked for money.

Even Claretta Petacci, the most celebrated of his mistresses, who shared her lover's grudge-some end, received scarcely any material benefits from him.

The notion current in Rome that she had two thousand pairs of shoes and priceless jewels from the Duce was, as Mr Monelli puts it, "the sheerest fantasy." Despite her strong hints the most he would ever give her was 500 lire two or three times a year to buy herself a new dress.

Racketeers

THE luxurious house, in which she lived (now converted into a restaurant) was built by her father, and Mussolini contributed nothing. As for the luxuries which Claretta Petacci did enjoy, their extent was much exaggerated, and, in any case, they were largely gifts from business men

and others who hoped in this way to gain favours from the head of the State.

Yet, oddly enough, his affair with Claretta Petacci did him more harm than any other.

This was partly due to the rapacity of her relations, whose racketeering became notorious, partly because the affair coincided with the general decline of Mussolini's popularity. Moreover, as Mr Monelli says, "for Italians mistresses are such a normal part of a man's life that they only became worth talking about where the story is tinged with tragedy or romance."

And these elements the Petacci supplied to the full.

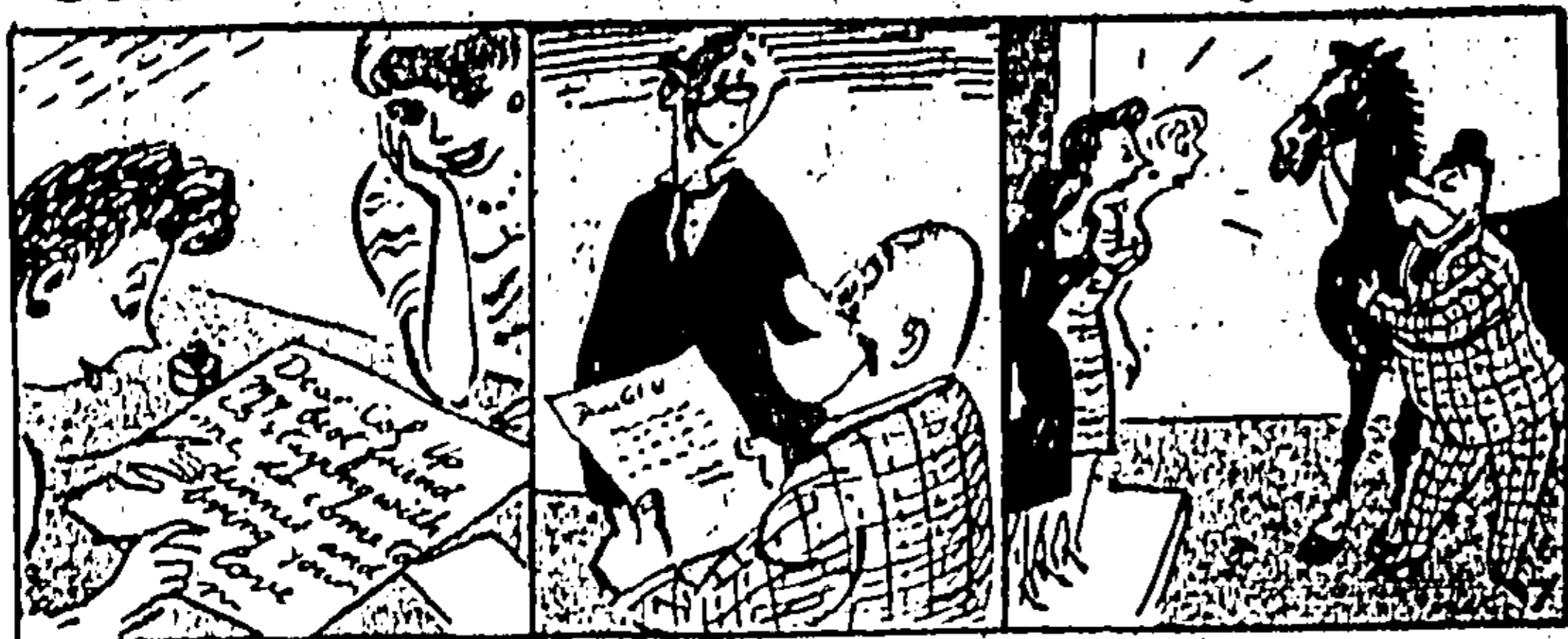
There were continual scenes, there were clandestine meetings which everyone knew about, there were blows, there were emotional reconciliations. Again and again during the war Mussolini tried to end their relations, but Claretta was genuinely devoted to him, and the aging Duce found it less easy to break off the affair than he would have at an earlier time. She was with him right to the end, and when Mussolini's body was hung upside down in that final macabre scene at the Piazzale Loreto in Milan, the body of his mistress swung beside him.

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Colonel UP and Mr. DOWN... by Walter



BY THE WAY... by Beachcomber

THE proposed lifting of the ban on investment and trusts will have to be a gradual process, and a distinction must be made between the two.

When there is an increase of capital from a unit trust, the proportion of interest in capital diminishes in the ratio of four to three. With an investment trust the revenue is true since the arbitrary transfer of reserve capital can only be effected by a raid on the appropriation fund. This dislocates a joint-stock trust in such a way as to disturb the balance of proportional equities increases. As for the process known as overall levelling off, that is mere share-shuffling.

Foulencough clarifies the issue

CAPTAIN FOULENCOUGH informs me that his horse Damon, alias Curried Prawn, which was entered at Newmarket some time ago as Proud Chieftain, turned out to be an unknown horse called mistakenly Sorrel Sorrell. Its real name was Peter Potter. Curried Prawn, which ran at Lewes as Stockton Marston, and again at Brighton as King Wenceslas, was actually my horse Damon. Julian Bond when Marchmont II, running as Flying Joe, was substituted for it. Happy Ending has nothing to do with all this, and is a horse named Runabout, which my old friend Ted Longshot races as Yellow Glory. I hope this clears matters up a bit.

In passing

A indefatigable guest who insists on finishing an argument recalls to me the fact that high spirits at Tourangele, Nîmes de Lenclos, One evening in her salon two learned men were talking their heads off about the domestic customs of the Spartans. "Gentlemen," said Nîmes, "wonder what time the Spartans retired to bed?"

A feast of music

A petition, no two bands must play simultaneously, seems to be full of common sense. As the famous Brunswick-square Festival two bands (Nuneston Gas Corporation and the Weymouth Brassbands) got off the mark together. While the judges were intervening, up came the Nantwich Flowers with "In a Monastery Garden." The judges were intervening, up came the Nantwich Flowers with "In a Monastery Garden." The judges were intervening, up came the Nantwich Flowers with "In a Monastery Garden."

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Simple Play Is Way To Contract

NORTH (D)		5
♠	J983	
♥	A1065	
♦	K	
♣	AQJ	
WEST		EAST
♠	72	♠KQ105
♥	K32	♥J987
♦	109873	♦553
♣	542	♣K6
SOUTH		
♠	A64	
♥	Q4	
♦	J4	
♣	109873	
North-South vul.		
North	East	South
1♥	Pass	1NT
2NT	Pass	3NT
Pass	Pass	Pass
Opening lead—♦10		

By OSWALD JACOBY

THE shortest road home is the best in bridge as in anything else. Look for a simple plan to make your contract, and beware of complications.

When today's hand was actually played, South tried to make his contract by "general direction." He won the first trick in dummy with the king of diamonds and returned a low heart towards his queen. What was South's plan for the hand? Nobody will ever know, but it wasn't a good idea.

West won with the king of hearts, noting the fact that his partner had played the nine. West therefore returned a heart, and dummy's finessing of the ten lost to East's jack. East switched suits once more, this time to the king of spades.

Now South's position was pretty hopeless. Whether he took the spade trick or not, he was in a hopeless muddle. South actually refused the trick, whereupon East switched back to hearts. No matter what declarer did the defenders were bound to get at least three hearts, a spade, and a club.

The game contract is easily made if South merely plans his plays carefully at the beginning. After winning the first trick with the king of diamonds, declarer must cash the ace of diamonds and continue with the ace and queen of clubs.

East takes the king of clubs and returns the king of spades, thus forcing out South's ace. Now declarer can cash the queen of diamonds to discard dummy's jack of clubs. This enables him to stay in his own hand and take the rest of the clubs. Hence South can surely win four clubs, three diamonds, one spade, and one heart.

CARD Sense

Q—With both sides vulnerable, the bidding has been:

West North East South

3 Hearts 3 Spades Pass ?

You, South, hold: Spades 8-6, Hearts A-J-5, Diamonds A-K-Q, J-3, Clubs 9-6-2. What do you do?

A—Bid three no-trump. If your partner's spades are solid, he will go on to game in spades and will probably make it. If he has weak spades, he will almost surely have side strength in clubs, and you'll have a fine play for three no-trump.

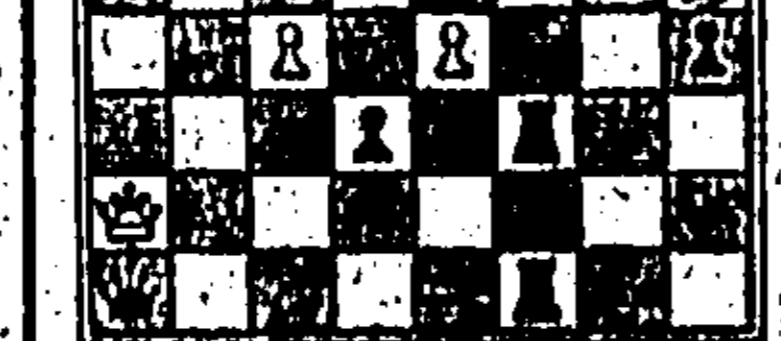
The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold: Spades 8-6, Hearts 9-6-2, Diamonds A-K-Q, J-3, Clubs A-5. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

CHESS PROBLEM

By W. MAY

Black, 10 pieces.



White, 10 pieces.

White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. Kc-K4, Qm; 2. Q-Q or K-K mates.

WOMANSENSE

Will the Queen choose these from Paris?

ROYAL FLUSH

IN FOUR HATS

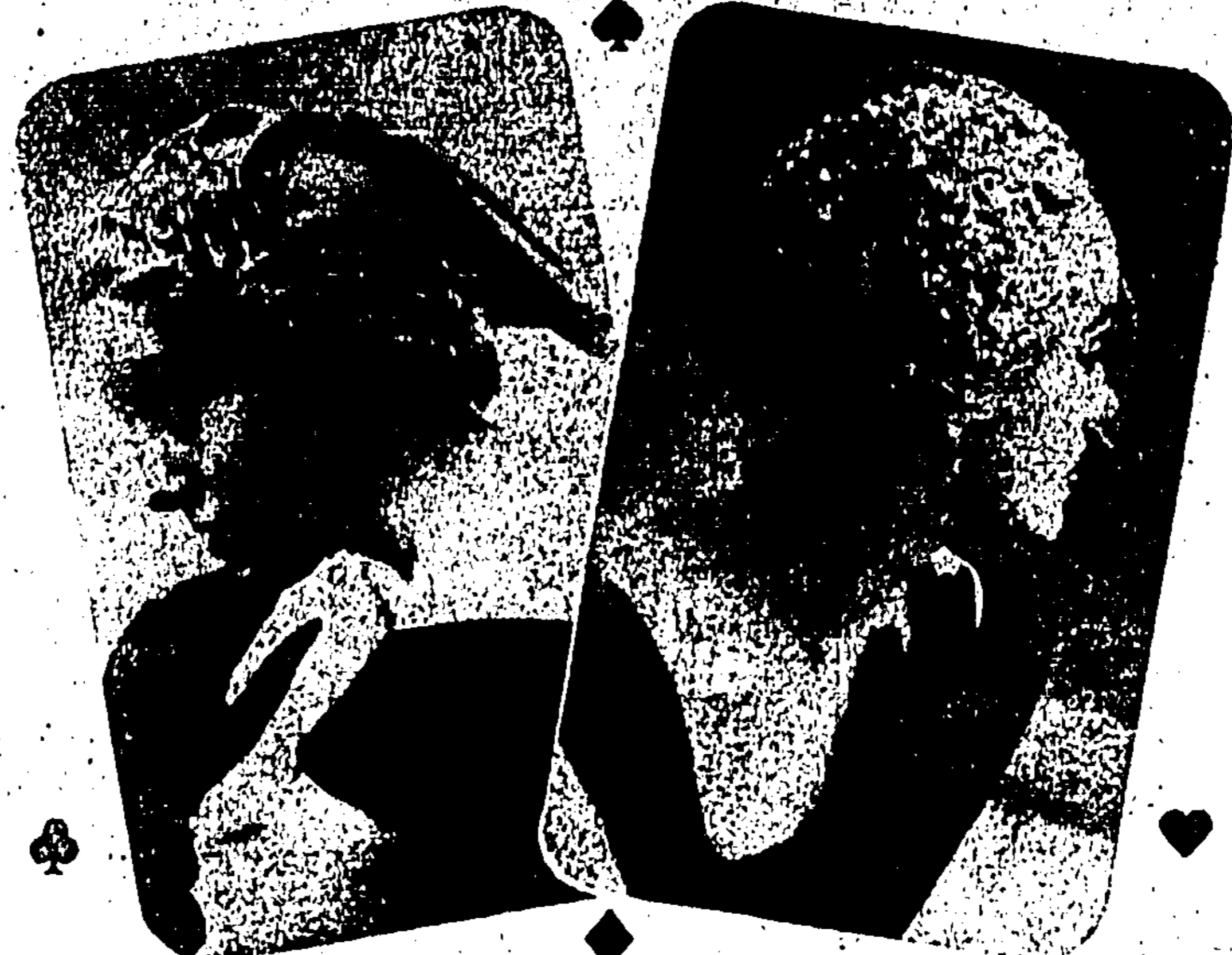
WILL the Queen wear these hats—the newest thing in Paris now? The four pictured here all have a possible buyer in common—the Queen. They belong to the collection which Madame St. Cyr, one of the top French milliners, is now showing—and which she will bring to Norman Hartnell's in London next month.

Madame St. Cyr first brought her

collection to Hartnell's last spring, and this summer the Queen has been seen wearing several of her hats.

Point worth noticing is that the new St. Cyr styles all seem to follow the off-the-face, off-the-side line that the Royal Family favours. It may well be that the Queen's potential custom has had this effect on the designers.

—Venetia Murray



Crystal drops or sequins?

NOW let's look at the hats in detail. The big picture above shows a light khaki petal cap with crystal drops embroidered on the front and a wavy tail of silk at the back, and (right) a cocktail cap of pink sequins, clustered with flowers, and trimmed with a pink tulle veil.

Smaller pictures are (left) a black velvet head trimmed with scallops of light ribbed wool, and (right) a dark blue waffle silk cap with a wide band of black velvet.



BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

A Tree That's Good to Nibble

—That's What the Caterpillars Were Looking For—

By MAX TRELL

CLARENCE and Archibald, the two caterpillars, were walking side by side along the road on a very pleasant summer's afternoon when they came to a telephone pole. They both stopped to look at it.

"Clarence," said Archibald, after both had been silent for several minutes, "what kind of a tree do you think this is?"

"Archibald," answered Clarence, "I was just about to ask you the same question. What kind of a tree do you think it is?"

"I don't know," said Archibald.

"Neither do I," said Clarence.

Hasn't Any Branches

"It doesn't seem to have any branches," said Archibald, looking up to the top of the long straight pole and then down to the bottom again.

"No," agreed Clarence, "and it doesn't seem to have any leaves."

"It's a strange tree that hasn't got branches or leaves," said Archibald.

"Ah, here comes a beetle," said Clarence. "He lives in this neighbourhood. I'll ask him about this tree."

By this time the beetle came up close to Clarence and Archibald. "I beg your pardon," said Clarence. "My friend Archibald and I were wondering about this tall straight tree which doesn't seem to have any branches or leaves. Do you happen to know anything about it?"

The beetle, who was carrying a rock on his back and was in a hurry to get home so he could take the rock off, merely said: "It's a telephone pole," and scurried off.

Archibald looked at Clarence, and Clarence looked at Archibald. "It's a telephone pole," they both said at the same time. Then they walked on, because they knew without anyone telling them that there's no use nibbling a telephone pole. It just doesn't taste good.

Another Tall Pole

So they walked on and on along the road until at length they came to another tall wooden pole. Only this one had a big round white light hanging from the end of a single wooden arm. It was a lamppost.

Clarence and Archibald stopped to examine it.

After several minutes, Clarence said: "It isn't a tree. It isn't a telephone pole. What do you think it is, Archibald?"

"I haven't got the slightest idea," answered Archibald, "except that it might be a tall apple-bush. I see a white apple hanging up there at the end of a branch."

"True enough, true enough," said Clarence, who now noticed the white apple himself. "Yes, it might be an apple-bush just as you say."

At that moment a sparrow came along to pick up a bit of bread that was lying on the ground. "I beg your pardon," said Sparrow, "would you mind telling us whether this is an apple-bush?"

Clarence and Archibald were happy when they got back to the country and found a regular tree with branches and leaves growing in the middle of a meadow.

They both stopped to take a very long, earnest look at it.

Then they both looked at each other and nodded.

Then they both climbed up the trunk. Finally, when they had both nibbled a big hole in a leaf, they looked at each other again.

"Yes!" said Clarence.

"Yes, indeed!" said Archibald. "It certainly is a CERTAINLY it is a tree!" they both said together.

SHE SAW HER OPPORTUNITY

By Anne Heywood

IN my mother's time, most young women were married shortly after school and without the interim of business or professional experience. This was harder on them if later on they ever found it necessary to support themselves, but easier, on the other hand, because they never had to make the adjustment between the busy and exciting life with their own salary, and the somewhat lonely life as a home-maker with children.

Every day, though, I hear instances of how young mothers have capitalised on their past instead of simply mourning it.

Mrs. S. R. is a perfect example, and has given me permission to use her story. "Before I was married," she told me, "I taught physical education. Dancing was really my specialty, and I worked out excellent rhythmic exercises for some of my students who were overweight."

Right Work

Here she went into an enthusiastic description of how wonderful it is to see fat, flabby people turn into lithe, slender ones. You could tell that this had indeed been exactly the right work for her.

"After my children were born," she went on, "I kept up my own dance work-out, and my figure came back very fast. In fact, my obstetrician got quite interested, and I showed him what the exercises were. They are (one to music, you see, and are therefore much less tedious. Also, they develop grace, help posture and increase skill at ballroom dancing."

"It was my doctor who suggested that I might start a little class for women who wanted to tone up their muscles and develop fitness and grace. Now, right in my home, I have my class once a week. The word has gone around, and I get re-



She Holds an Exercise Class Once a Week in Her Home!

ferences not only by word of mouth from past students, but from doctors, obstetricians, health stores, nurses and so forth. It's an excellent activity that I can do at home and still make a certain amount of money."

Moral: No experience is ever wasted unless you yourself permit it to be.

FOR MORE FIGURE CONTROL

By ELEANOR ROSS

MORE figure control is what the new foundation garments boast about this season. They do cover more figure, as a matter of fact, so they have a right to the claim.

Waistbands go higher for slimmer midriffs, and garments are longer for a slimmer hipline. The bustline is more nature-like. Fabrics and elastics are getting closer to "featherweight," which means more cool comfort, more ease in washing.

There's more cotton than usual in the new garments, and lots of firm fabric in place of boning. One-piece foundations go in for more definite waist-shaping with alternate panels of elastic and strong net. Effective and decorative corselets are made of taffeta with bust cups in embroidered sheers.

Gaiety As Well

The junior set, of course, demands gaiety as well as comfort, and gets it in elusively ginghams, girdles and bras, or in two-colour, two-way stretch elastic. Garter belts of interwoven ribbon look pretty and do a good job.

No matter what goes over it, the strapless bra continues to be a favourite. It is now a basic style for daytime covered-up dresses as well as for play and evening wear.

In general, bras for the months ahead have longer lines, many with waist-length bands for diaphragm control.

You can be pretty sure that, despite all these changes in design and fabric, every one of the new foundation garments is designed for the easiest of soap and water care. And you don't have to give a thought that there will be any fading or bleeding of the new high colours. While it is still the big favourite, nothing out pink. But there are some new yellows, beiges and, of course, black and navy blue, too. Some of the white garments have a dainty trim of ribbon or embroidery in pastel blue, pink or lilac.

Wash Frequently

Despite all the ease in upkeep, careful, frequent washing is important. An elasticized girdle or bra must never be wrung out or subjected to very hot water. Warm soda and gentle squeezing is the rule.

Bras, incidentally, are using far more elastic in their construction this year, some having all-elasticized cups as well as back bands and side inserts. So don't rub them with anything harsher than a soft brush or your fingertips.

Foundation garments should be dried at room temperature, blotting out excess moisture with a towel. Shape bras with your hands as you hang them to dry, and smooth out ribbons or fluting to keep them new-looking.

Household Hints

Prolong the life of wood or metal trays by giving them a coat of clear shellac. This will protect them, and make them easier to wipe clean with a dampened cloth.

An old safety razor blade is excellent for removing labels from window panes. A good deal harder than for ripping labels.

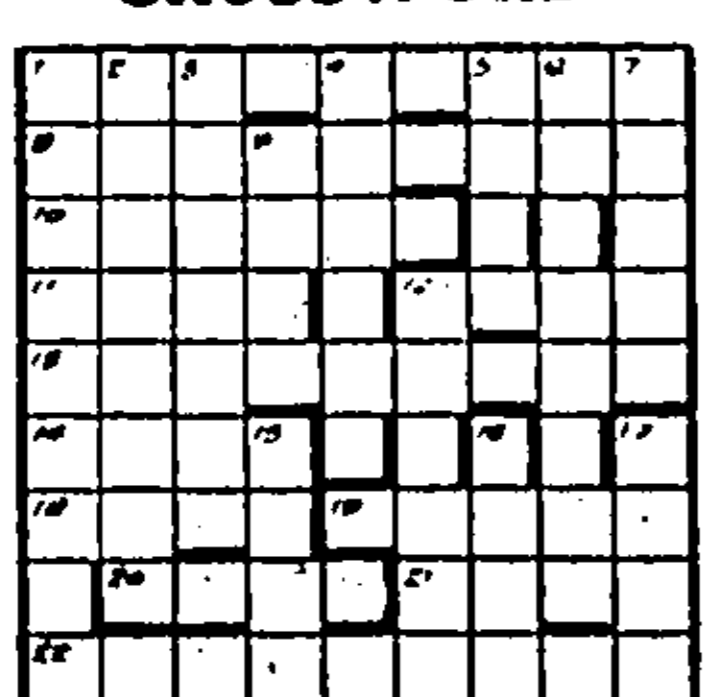
YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3

BOIN today, you are one of those rare combinations of the artistic and the practical. You seem to know how to make money in the arts—something that few seem to manage successfully. Literature, poetry, music and art are all within the sphere of your interest, and you concentrate on it to the exclusion of all else and you succeed at a fairly early age. If you don't, it won't be the stars that are to blame, but your own self.

Although you can be gregarious, when the mood moves you, you have an inner life which few share. You are a person of moods and can be the life of the party at times, at others, you are withdrawn and would much prefer to be alone with a good book, to be tested in the mysterious and occult, you will probably want to investigate the phenomena, scientifically.

CROSSWORD



- Across
1. Adds embellishments. (9)
 2. High spirited, past time. (11)
 3. Body will do it as well. (10)
 4. A lamp post for rubbish dumps. (8)
 5. Time when you address him. (4)
 6. Full of ups and downs. (9)
 7. Absent on island cats. (4)
 8. Will always be found in again towns. (4)
 9. Found around 22 Across. (8)
 10. Odd sort of foot. (6)
 11. Fifty-fifty. (4)

- Down
1. Without a bean. (9)
 2. You'll be passing out if you eat this. (11)
 3. It's to blame. (7)
 4. Re-write your name and leave. (10)
 5. Vehicle mixed up in a 2 Down. (8)
 6. Music for a change of scene. (8)
 7. Animal found among the trees? (10)
 8. Just about the bottom of things. (4)
 9. Did it with us, and in a bad temper, too! (6)
 10. She left sure she left the 10. (4)
 11. Pompous attitude. (4)
 12. Odd sort of foot. (6)
 13. Fifty-fifty. (4)

SOLUTION

TO CHECK

YESTERDAY'S

PUZZLE

WHAT'S HER LINE?

ROSE F. R. LEWELL

Rearrange the letters to spell her occupation.

(Solution on Page 10)

THE ASHES HAVE BEEN REGAINED, BUT ENGLAND MUST BEGIN REBUILDING

Says PETER DITTON

Apart from the fact that England regained the Ashes after an interval of 20 years, the 1953 fight for the Ashes will not be remembered for the quality of the play.

The margin between the two teams was small and the destination of the Ashes was not decided until the final Test. It was not that the sides were particularly skilful. Rather was it that neither had big enough ammunition to go for an outright win.

For four matches the rival captains sparred for an opening. Their primary concern was to avoid defeat and only when this risk had been minimised to the outcome of a single match did they concern themselves with winning.

Only in the final fixture at the Oval was the gauntlet thrown down. Then, England,

by selecting five bowlers at the expense of a batsman, made it obvious that they at least were out for victory.

Australia answered this challenge by packing their all-rounders and pace men into the side and omitting their spinners. This decision led to their downfall. They had no one to match the skill of Lock and Laker. Their speed men could not get any life out of an easy paced wicket.

The amount of work that Lindwall had been called upon to perform reduced his effectiveness considerably in the final match, and this great player was unable to do himself full justice with the ball upon what was almost certainly his last appearance in a Test in England.

Now Australia have to find a replacement for him and also a couple of good spinners. They have in Hale, Harvey, McCourt, Davidson, Bennett and Archer the nucleus of a strong side. But, with the exception of Harvey and Hale, none of these are yet ready to play a leading role. They are the ideal supporting cast and only in time will they develop into stars in their own right.

NEARING THE END

England too have some rebuilding to do. For Bedser, although being rested this winter, with the idea of his having one more tilt at Australia, is nearing the end of a wonderful career.

Trueman appears to be an ideal successor, and the MCC trip to the West Indies at the end of the year should put the final polish on an undoubtedly fine prospect.

England, like Australia, have a hard core of youngsters who will serve them well in the years that lie ahead. Tony Lock already possesses the prime attribute of a spin bowler, the ability to turn the ball on all types of wicket. He can leave anything more he needs to know about the art of flight and length as he continues to play.

The other youngsters, May and Graveney, are both fine attacking players not afraid of trying their bats at the ball. Their impetuosity has at times led to their downfall and there is a flaw in Graveney's defensive armoury which makes him vulnerable early in an innings.

Another season of Test cricket should see both of them over their 'debut' stage and ready to take their place in England's teams of the next 10 or 12 years.

Len Hutton has such a fine technique that unless his eyes fail him or he suffers some other physical harm he will be England's next captain in Australia. But Len Hutton cannot go on indefinitely and the search for an England opener must not be relaxed.

IN THE BALANCE

Denis Compton has tried hard in the Tests this summer without really convincing himself or his supporters that he has made the grade. His future in the balance and this knowledge is not likely to help Compton who in the past has always thrown aside worry and thrived upon the unorthodox.

In the West Indies he will decide his own future one way or the other. Success will probably bring him another trip to Australia but, if he fails then, Denis, like Keith Miller,

will have to admit he is launched upon the downhill slope.

Perhaps Miller's comparative failure—remember he got a century at Lord's—led more than anything else to Australia's downfall. His 10 wickets cost 300 runs, while in eight innings he scored only 114.

This from a man who in the past could be relied upon as a match winner was, to say the least, disappointing. Maybe Miller felt the strain of his previous all-round endeavours. It must be remembered that he was alone as an all-rounder for six years after the war. But it was nonetheless sad to see him dismissed for 1 and 0 in the match which cost Australian the Ashes.

TOUGH OPPOSITION

In the West Indies next winter the MCC will find themselves up against tough opposition. It may prove even tougher than that which they have just met in England.

Without Bedser in the side, it is possible that they will be beaten. This will presumably give the West Indies the right to the "World Champions" banner which has now been hoisted over England.

But whether this proves the case or not, the real battle lies in Australia in two years' time. And it is with this thought in mind that both countries have now got to do their team-building.

—(London Express Service)

Japanese Soccer Team Loses

Southall, Sept. 2.
British Universities beat the Japanese Student Soccer XI 4-0 today.

Huddersfield Beaten 2-1 IN AWAY MATCH WITH CARDIFF CITY

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Huddersfield's first defeat of the season and Portsmouth's capture of their first points were among the features of yesterday's football in England.

Huddersfield went down 2-1 at Cardiff and Pompey gained the odd goal of five in a close tussle with Chelsea. West Bromwich Albion's impressive beginning was maintained by a two clear goal margin against Manchester United, and the luckless Wednesday (several of their first eleven are on the injured list) rallied brilliantly to down proud Preston.

In the Second Division, Birmingham continue to show promotion form, and Doncaster Rovers, who scored a 5-1 away win against Notts County on Saturday, were held at home to a 1-1 draw by Bristol Rovers.

In the Southern Section, Division Three, Swindon suffered their first defeat and Ipswich conceded a point for the first time.

Southampton (relegated from the Second Division) with a 4-0 victory over Newport confirmed the impression that

they will be one of the strongest contenders for promotion next Spring.

THE RESULTS

Today's football results were:

DIVISION I

Cardiff 2 Huddersfield 1
Manchester C. 0 Aston Villa 1
Middlesbrough 3 Bolton 2
Newcastle 4 Liverpool 0
Portsmouth 3 Chelsea 2
Wednesday 4 Preston 2
West Brom 2 U. 0

DIVISION II

Birmingham 3 Plymouth 0
Bury 1 Lincoln 1
Derby C. 1 Stoke 0
Doncaster 1 Bristol R. 0
Everton 2 Hull 0

RUGBY LEAGUE RESULTS

Rugby League results today were:

Featherstone Rovers 3, Halifax 14.
Huddersfield 11, Hull 6.
Salford 10, York 19.
Widnes 11, Oldham 9.
Wigan 41, Runcorn 7.
Worthington 2, Whitehaven 9.—Reuter.

THE BAT THAT HIT THE WINNING STROKE



A group look with envy at the winning hit bat of the Test Match which is being held by 16-year-old Billy Evans, son of the Australian jockey. It was given him, and autographed by, Denis Compton. — Express Photo.

Arthur Rowe Explains His Championship Methods For Spurs

By ARCHIE QUICK

Manager Arthur Rowe has gone to great pains to explain to me the system of football which he formulated and which won for Tottenham Hotspur the Championships of the Second and First Divisions in successive seasons and the runners-up position the third season.

Briefly, the idea is that the attack is a "W" formation in reverse; an "M" formation if you like. The extreme wingers are drawn right back to link up with their defence and entice the opposing full backs forward. The inside men are the spearheads instead and the wing pass is made inwards instead of being sloped outwards.

But things are going wrong, the same as they are with Tottenham's North London rivals over at Highbury. The reason is different. Spurs do not possess a centre-forward to round off their midfield scheming and clever approach work.

NOT BEING CLINCHED

The Rowe Plan is working well, but it is not being clinched with goals. The red light is

showing, and Mr Rowe knows the same as they are with Tottenham's North London rivals over at Highbury. The reason is different. Spurs do not possess a centre-forward to round off their midfield scheming and clever approach work.

Spurs were, in fact, the only English club to make a firm bid for Laurie Reilly, of Hibs and Scotland, and now Mr Rowe's eyes are turned towards Derek Hines, the Leicester City and Army player. But Hines is very much attached to his home

town club. Meanwhile Spurs' Left, Duquemin has passed his peak and deputy Syd McClellan is a stop gap at the most.

With all their money in the bank, Tottenham can afford £40,000 for the right man, but I discussed the matter with Spurs directors on the way home from Sheffield the other day they talked in terms of giving Leslie Bennett a trial!

There are other weaknesses. "Sonny" Walters is not deterred enough, but Tottenham have a good substitute in recently-acquired Fred Hutchinson from Sheffield United.

Robb and Bailey are a potential England wing, but behind them that grand player and servant Ronnie Burgess is getting no younger and March at the moment is too venturesome in the opposite wing position.

All three Spurs halves were given a chasing by the eager Sheffield Wednesday forwards at Hillsborough.

IMPRESSED

The match was watched by the Chairman of the England Selectors, Mr Harold Shental, and he must have been impressed by George Robb, England's heaven-sent gift for the outside left position, and by the brilliance of Ted Ditchburn in goal. He is the best in the land at the moment.

As a matter of interest, 10 of the 11 Tottenham men who were beaten at Sheffield were Londoners. The only "foreigner" was Burgess, Welsh international, and he has been at White Hart Lane since he was 10.

Fancy 10 men at a £10 signing-on fee, one other Clarke, a Londoner for £1,000 from Lovells Athletic, and dozens of other local stars in reserve eager and capable of taking their first team places.

What a contrast to Sunderland's spreading spree of thousands of pounds!

—Reuter.

WHO WILL BE THE SPORTS STARS OF TOMORROW?

New York, Sept. 2.

Who will be the sports stars of tomorrow? There is a wonderful new crop warming up on the sidelines while today's Champions like Rocky Marciano, Maureen Connolly, Ben Hogan, Robin Roberts and Kid Gavilan hold sway.

These youngsters look promising but only time will tell:

BOXING—A giant heavy-weight out of Canada, James J. Parker, is rated as a puncher of the Marciano breed. He has plenty to learn, but some insiders say he can belt out anybody when he connects.

BASEBALL—Many of today's stars are so young they will be around tomorrow, too. That includes 22-year-old Eddie Mathews of the Braves, the new home run sensation in his second season, rookie shortstop Harvey Kuenn of the Tigers and Billy Hunter of the Browns, outfielder Tom Umphlett of the Red Sox, pitcher Ruben Gomez and Al Worthington of the Giants, and presumably gimp-knuckled outfielder Mickey Mantle of the Yankees.

TENNIS—With the Davis Cup currently resting in Australia and the Aussies loaded with talented young players, U.S. prospects ought to be considered dim for the future, but American brass hats do not see it that way. A pair of growing Californians are rated on the "can't miss" list—17-year-old John Lesch and 16-year-old Maryon Franklin.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards (from Europe)	Leaves	Marcellles	Due	U.K. For
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	15 Sept.	8 Oct.	Yokohama	
"VIET-NAM"	6 Oct.	1 Nov.	Halong	
"CAMBODGE"	13 Oct.	5 Nov.	Yokohama	
Homewards (to Europe)	Leaves	Marcellles	Due	U.K. For
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	21 Oct.	13 Nov.	Halong	
"VIET-NAM"	3 Nov.	26 Nov.	Halong	
"CAMBODGE"	10 Nov.	1 Dec.	Halong	

Via Marcellles to all Mediterranean & West Africa Ports
Via Djibouti to Madagascar.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards (from Europe)	Leaves	Marcellles	Due	U.K. For
"COURSEULLES"	15 Sept.	4 Oct.	Manila & Japan	
"AURAY"	22 Sept.	11 Oct.	Manila & Japan	
"IRAGUADY"	29 Sept.	18 Oct.	Manila & Japan	
Homewards (to Europe)	Leaves	Marcellles	Due	U.K. For
"COURSEULLES"	6 Oct.	7 Oct.	Manila & Japan	
"AURAY"	13 Oct.	14 Oct.	Manila & Japan	
"IRAGUADY"	20 Oct.	21 Oct.	Manila & Japan	

1 Saigon, Singapore, Djibouti, Marcellles, Algiers, Oran, Tangiers, Casablanca, Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Dunkirk.
Subject to change without notice.

EVERETT LINES

EVERETT ORIENT LINE
Fast regular freight-refrigerator-passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Ceylon.

"BRADEVERETT"
Arrives Sept. 17 from Singapore.
Sails Sept. 18 for Kobe & Yokohama.

"NOREVERETT"
Arrives Sept. 20 from Manila, Penang, Hongkong & Calcutta.
Sails Sept. 21 for Singapore, Pusan, Kobe & Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight-refrigerator-passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"STAR BETELGEUSE"
Arrives Sept. 16 from Singapore.
Sails Sept. 17 for Pusan, Kobe & Yokohama.

"STAR ALCYONE"
Arrives Sept. 20 from Japan.
Sails Sept. 21 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Madras, Colombo, Ceylon, Bombay, Karachi, Khairatnagar, Burmah & Bahrain.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A
(Incorporated in the Republic of Panama)
With Limited Liability
Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.
Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.

New York Foreign Exchange

Country	Rate
Canada	1.0137-1.0138
England—official	2.80
unofficial	2.81-2.82
30-day future	2.80
90-day future	2.80
Australia	2.80
New Zealand	2.80
South Africa	2.80
Denmark	0.0004
France	0.0004
Germany	0.0004
Italy	0.0004
Norway	0.0004
Portugal	0.0004
Spain	0.0004
Sweden	0.0004
Switzerland	0.0004

INDONESIA TEXTILE PRICES UP

Singapore, Sept. 2. Dinkarta wholesale textile prices have gone up and ordinary Chintz prints and whites were selling at 10 to 20 per cent higher.

Trade circles blame the slow issuance of export licences as one of the main reasons for the sudden jump in prices. They said delays have been experienced for several weeks.

In the past, there was an almost complete suspension in the issuance of permits, informants said, with the exception of one section of importers.

These sources said unless permits are again made available the prices are bound to go higher.

Meanwhile, economic experts here believed that political developments in Korea, Morocco and Iran may favour Indonesian attempts to stabilise her foreign exchange position as the uncertain political conditions have somewhat influenced the prices of tin, copper and rubber—Indonesia's main export commodities.—United Press.

Bonn To Cut Tariffs

Bonn, Sept. 2. West German import tariffs on iron and steel for imports from countries outside the European Community are expected to be cut to six to eight per cent for the monthly import quota of 120,000 tons, Government sources said.

The West German Cabinet approved the reduction in principle. Further details are being worked out.

The cut is expected to become effective shortly and is expected to be valid for one year only.—China Mail Special.

SWEDISH GRAIN EXPORTS

Stockholm, Sept. 2. Sweden will have 400,000 tons of bread grain for export when the latest harvest has been milled, according to Board of Agriculture estimates.

She will also have 30,000 tons of oats and 20,000 tons of corn for export. But experts were not sure of the reported good harvests in Canada and other countries.—China Mail Special.

Plans For American Industry To Share In Atomic Development

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$265,910. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
BANKS			
Bank of China	1515		
East Asia	131		
INSURANCES			
Union	250	115	
Underwriters	800		
HK Fire	150		
SHIPPING			
Asia Nav	115		
DOCKS, ETC.			
Doct	21.80	22.30	21.80
President	11.00	11.20	11.00
Shui Dock	4.00	4.10	4.00
Wharfedale	0.55	0.60	0.55
LAND, ETC.			
HK Land	7.50	7.90	7.50
HK Land	0.01	0.02	0.01
Shui Land	115		
Humphreys	10	10.00	10.10
UTILITIES			
Trans. & S.	24.70		
P. Trans. (O)	4		
P. Trans. (N)	21.10		
C. Light (O)	12.15	12.70	12.15
C. Light (N)	12.70	13.00	12.70
Electric	20.5		
Macao Elec.	22.10	22.50	22.10
Telephone	22.10	22.50	22.10
INDUSTRIES			
Cent	10.15	10.70	10.15
STONES, ETC.			
Doct	22.20	22.30	22.20
W. & C.	22.20	22.30	22.20
Crawford	22.20	22.30	22.20
COTTONS			
Ewo	21.25	21.75	21.25
Textile Corp.	3.40	3.50	3.40

Atomic energy in the U.S. is a complete Government monopoly, representing an investment of \$12,000m.

The amount of information that is available to private citizens is "meagre" and "highly controlled." Private ownership of other reactors or fissionable materials is prohibited, and all atomic patent rights are vested in the Government.

The present pressure to encourage the development of atomic power by industry is compounded of many forces—the belief of both industry and the Government that there are vast potentialities that must be explored and exploited; the preoccupation of the A.E.C. with designing installations whose primary purpose is the production of fissionable materials for weapons and not power; and the belief that the U.S. must in no event lose its world leadership in atomic development, including most particularly the application of atomic energy to civilian purposes.

Continued uncertainties over the market outlook kept the volume low. Volume for the session dropped to 1,110,000 shares from 1,500,000 yesterday. Today's improvement was considered an extension of the technical rebound due after August's decline.

Of the 1,080 issues appearing in the tape today, 641 finished higher, 216 lower and 223 were unchanged. Best gains appeared in rails, oils, selected chemicals, televisions and aircrafts.

In the latter group, Lockheed soared with a rise of 1 1/4 to \$23 1/4 on the day's most active turnover, following issuance of an excellent first half year earnings report.

In the rails, gains ranged to 2 1/4 points in Texas and Pacific. America gained 2 1/4 in the oils. Steels and motors added fractions.

The New York Stock Exchange bond volume was at \$2,100,000, and the American Stock Exchange was 330,000 shares.

Dow Jones closing averages: 30 Industrials 263.16, 20 Rails 97.14, 15 Utilities 40.55, 15 Stocks 102.38, 40 Bonds 95.00, Comm. futures prices index 157.14.—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

Country	Rate
U.S. dollar (per \$1)	0.94
Sterling (per £1)	15.50
Indian rupee (per 100)	32.50
Singapore (per 100)	32.50
Indo-China (per 100)	1.75

NY Cotton Prices

New York, Sept. 2. Prices of cotton futures closed today as follows:

Grade	Price
Oct.	33.85
Nov.	33.40
Dec.	33.10
Jan.	32.80
Feb.	32.50
Mar.	32.20
Apr.	31.90
May	31.60
June	31.30
July	31.00
Aug.	30.70

—United Press.

Decision Still Not Taken By Canada's Cabinet

Ottawa, Sept. 2. The Canadian Government has made no firm decision about whether to oppose or support Japan's application for admission to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

They were commenting on a London dispatch quoting information from a source in Ottawa who had decided to oppose early admission of Japan to the tariff body.

The United States is understood to be supporting Japan's bid for admission, which would give her lower tariff rates on hundreds of items in all of GATT's 33 member countries, including Canada.—Reuter.

NIGERIAN COCOA MARKETING

The Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board now has about £20 million at its disposal for price stabilisation purposes.

This is disclosed in the Board's annual report for the 1951-52 season, just published.

Despite the record high price paid to producers and a steep fall in the selling price of cocoa about the middle of 1952, the Board realised a surplus of £1,427,125.

The price of £170, paid to producers for the best grade of cocoa, was fixed by the Board at a time when world market prices were already declining, and the possibility was therefore accepted that it might have to draw upon its stabilisation funds to support the price. It was felt, however, that the high price paid to producers was consistent with the substantial surplus realised in the previous two seasons.

Cocoa prices did in fact fall steeply about the middle of 1952, but later rallied unexpectedly, with the result that the season's operations ended with a surplus.

With £20 million at its disposal at the outset of the current season, the Board considers itself well placed to apply its funds towards producer price support whenever the need arises, "though not, of course, for an indefinite period."

Apart from aiming at the greatest possible measure of economic stability in the Nigeria cocoa growing industry, the Board also seeks to encourage the production of high-quality cocoa.

Its record in this field was well maintained in 1951-52. The Board attributes this "satisfying development" to the increase in the premium on Grade 1 cocoa from £10 to £15 per ton.

The Rubber Markets

Singapore, Sept. 2. The market opened slightly below yesterday's close, and thereafter fluctuated very narrowly. There was little trade and factory interest and the market closed steady.

Prices were as follows: No. 1 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/2, October 64 1/2-64 3/4, November 64 3/4-64 1/2, December 64 1/2-64, January/February 1954 64-64 1/2, April/June 64-64 1/2, July/September 64-64 1/2.

No. 2 rubber per lb. Sept. 64 1/2-64 1/4, October 64 1/4-64, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 3 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 4 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 5 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 6 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 7 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 8 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 9 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 10 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 11 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 12 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 13 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 14 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 15 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 16 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 17 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 18 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 19 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 20 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 21 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 22 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 23 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 24 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 25 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 26 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 27 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 28 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 29 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

No. 30 rubber per lb. Sept. 64-64 1/4, October 64-64 1/4, November 64-64 1/4, December 64-64 1/4, January/February 1954 64-64 1/4, April/June 64-64 1/4, July/September 64-64 1/4.

Cost Battle Between Owners And Builders

London, Sept. 2. The cost battle in shipbuilding is becoming more open, with builders and shipowners both adopting tactical attitudes.

Mr. Donald F. Anderson, chairman of the Shipping Federation and deputy chairman of the Peninsular & Oriental Navigation Co., said that shipbuilders and shipowners could only exist if they could deliver the goods at the right price, and that if the Japanese or any other shipowner could do the job as well as the British owner at a cheaper price he was going to get the business.

The cost of ships is a major element in the price at which an owner can undertake business, he said, "and it will be regrettable if British builders require too long to return the fact of competition."

It does not seem to be reading too much into his words to infer a threat that British owners would be compelled to place their orders with cheaper foreign yards if British costs could not be cut. Certainly new orders at British yards are scarce.

Behind the present offensive by British owners against high building costs lies a warning to the shipbuilding unions now pressing their claim for a 15 per cent increase in wages. The shipbuilders themselves know they are in a spot, labour in the shipbuilding industry is largely interchangeable with labour in

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Page 10 THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1953.

Sheaffer's
THE WORLD'S BEST!

JOHN CLARKE'S
CASEBOOK

WINDOW GAZERS

A JOSTLING crowd, mostly out-of-town, in London on holiday, pressed round a window display near Marble Arch, talking, laughing, gazing with pleasure at the wonderful show in the window.

On the curb, apart from the rest, a dark-haired man, handsome in a Mediterranean kind of way, stood gravely observing the scene. He was not there for pleasure, but on business; and his interest lay not in the window but in those who milled around it.

Carefully, the handsome man, whose name was Edward, studied each member of the crowd, and presently he saw what he had been hoping to see, a woman carrying a large handbag that gaped open. Edward moved cautiously forward to explore.

CLOSER inspection showed the bag held even more promise than he had expected. Inside it lay a leather wallet that bulged most interestingly.

Edward reached out, got his hand to the wallet. He began to pull it out. It did not come easily. Edward gave a despairing tug, and the woman who carried the handbag over her arm felt the movement.

For a moment of panic Edward thought she would turn upon him, but she merely placed the bag in front of her and continued to stare at the fascinating window.

Gratefully, Edward began to edge away. A moment later he was tapped on the shoulder. He had not been the only one in the crowd on business. Two detectives had been watching him all the time.

"I HAVE WIFE," Edward cried, "I have wife, two children."

The detective led him away. Next morning at Marlborough Street Edward pleaded not guilty to the charge against him. The detectives told Mr. Paul Bennett, V.C., the magistrate, what they had seen.

The woman who had so nearly been robbed, a trim, forthright housewife, on holiday from Scotland, went into the witness-box and said the wallet had contained £12, which had Edward's.

"What do you want to say?" Mr. Bennett asked Edward.

"I SPIK on oath please," Edward said. The veins stood out on his dark forehead, and you remember what he had said about his wife and children, and pitted him and them, and wondered what made him behave so when he had a good enough job.

"There was a lot of people, sir, and I remembers that I bump into this lady as I try to get past," he said, with a despairing sort of glance towards the Scottish woman.

"It is accident I bump into her, and next thing the police comes," he dabbed at the perspiration on his temples.

"Go back," said the magistrate, and Edward returned to the dock.

"You were actually seen in the act of trying to take this wallet," said the magistrate. "I convict you without hesitation." He turned to the police, and asked: "Anything known?"

THE police consulted their papers and you waited to hear details about Edward's wife and his children, about the work he had done since he came here from Gibraltar in 1940.

You feel mildly angry with this man for remembering too late about his family, until there are seven previous convictions, and the officer in charge of the case, and he began to read out details. Edward's crimes were mostly unpleasant ones.

Now, he was sent to prison for six months. You felt sorry for his wife and two children, knowing they had only that time before they would have to start worrying again about what trouble he would get into next.

OUR AUSTRALIAN NEWSLETTER

Curious Silence Over Federal Budget

FROM H. KING WOOD

Sydney, Sept. 1. A curious silence has developed over the Federal Budget that the Treasurer, Sir Arthur Fadden is to bring down in a fortnight's time.

A few months ago everyone was predicting magnificent cuts in income tax, a ruthless slashing of sales tax, cheaper smokes and beer and generally, a good time for all.

But one or two senior Ministers have given hints that all might not be as rosy as expected—that the end of the fighting in Korea would not mean such a great saving in defence—and so the uneasy quiet before the storm.

Traders, of course, have been worried stiff by the falling off in the sale of luxury goods, would-be buyers not keen to do business now when a sales tax cut in a few weeks time could easily save them £50 on a medium priced article and perhaps a couple of hundred on a motor car.

Sydney agents for the Australian Holden (the makers scraped by on a profit of £3½ million last year, incidentally), have announced that they will refund to buyers any sales tax cuts in the Budget, which indicates that the motor car trade isn't as brisk as it used to be.

And as far as the Budget itself is concerned, all experts agree that anything that leaves a bad taste in the mouths of the electors this time will mean curtains for the Menzies' Government at the next election.

One thousand and five hundred radio sets now serve Australia's outback, the PMG, Mr. Anthony, announced, in a week. More than 800 of them had been established in the last 12 months, he said.

In addition to the 1,500 messages in times of emergency, they were also integrated into the public telegram system and tens of thousands of telegrams were received transmitted through them last year.

Two wool experts have given slightly different versions of how they regard synthetics. Chairman of the Australian Wool Bureau, Mr. C. B. Ball, told the Farmers and Settlers' Association conference in Sydney that there was a definite threat to wool by the rapid development of synthetics.

"The key to the problem is in wool production," he said. "We must do all possible to keep the merits of wool well before the world," he said.

"Du Ponts this year are spending 3-million dollars to advertise their particular line of synthetic fibres, but the whole wool industry of the world will not spend as much as this firm," he added.

But the chairman—and Australia's representative on the International Wool Secretariat, Mr. Ewen Waterman, said that despite synthetics, the future of wool was as sure as the future of meat.

He admitted, however, that the wool industry would have to go out and match synthetic salesmanship. He said the Wool Secretariat was not uneasy about synthetics, but did not underestimate the threat.

"Pre-war forecasts that synthetics would soon produce a fibre with all the characteristics of wool have not been realized. I think, also, that the promotion of synthetics have been far more effective than the synthetics themselves," he added.

SHEEP LOSSES The last few days of bitter cold weather has sent sheep losses in New South Wales in the past fortnight to well over the 100,000 mark, according to pastoral experts. Losses have been particularly heavy in areas where sheep have just been shorn.

Sydney Musical Society members will wear nearly 50,000 drinking straws in the Society's production of Alfred Hill's "Tappa". The straws will be made into long Maori skirts.

Alfred Hill, still composing and conducting at 82, composed the music for "Tappa" in 1934. The Society is to take the opera on tour of country centres and it should appear in Sydney about January.

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SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"You're catching cold! I'll stay home tomorrow and take care of you—I can use a day's rest anyway!"

SOVIET ENVOY MYSTERY

Teheran, Sept. 2.

Soviet authorities have refused to allow a Persian Foreign Ministry representative to see Mr. Anatoli Lavrentiev, the Soviet Ambassador, "because of the Ambassador's severe illness," the newspaper Shahed reported today.

In the past two days the Ambassador has been variously reported as (1) committing suicide, or attempting suicide, (2) taking refuge in the American Embassy and (3) being stricken with a heart attack.

One Communist leader, who declined to be named, said Mr. Lavrentiev was lying low with a faked heart attack because he wants to avoid any contact with the Persian Government—especially about the early resumption of economic talks between the Soviet and Persian.

He said the Communists wanted to watch the results of the anti-Mossadegh coup of August 19 before deciding their attitude to the new Royalist regime.

An official Soviet Embassy statement to the Persian Government yesterday denied the rumour of Mr. Lavrentiev's suicide and said the Ambassador was ill with a heart attack.

Today the Persian Deputy Premier, Mr. Jamid Noori, said that reports quoting him as saying the Ambassador had committed suicide were untrue.

"This is a lie," Mr. Noori said. "I said nothing to anyone about this matter."

NEW RUMOURS The newspaper Shahed quoting "news and different rumours" said Mr. Lavrentiev had reported to Moscow the Sunday after the Shah fled to Rome that "there would soon be a Democratic Republic in Persia."

"But after the heroic uprising neutralised the plans of Mossadegh and the Kremlin servants... the Soviet Foreign Ministry rebuked Lavrentiev by cable for deceiving them."

He was instructed to leave for Moscow within 24 hours. Lavrentiev knew he had been executed. Therefore, he decided not to go to Moscow," the paper said.

"According to one version, he decided to take refuge in the American Embassy."

"According to this informant, a man was sent to investigate privately Lavrentiev's departure from the Embassy. When Lavrentiev found that all his plans were fruitless he decided to commit suicide. So he shot one bullet into his heart," the paper concluded.—Reuter.

Terrorists Slain In Kenya Nairobi, Sept. 2. Three terrorists were killed in a fierce fight in the Sagana district between Loyalist forces and a few followers and a well-armed terrorist gang. It was reported here today.

The terrorists broke off the engagement taking with them the bodies of their dead comrades which they later threw into the Sagana River. Several were wounded in the fight.—France-Press.

YOUTH'S MURDER TRIAL

Defence Enters Insanity Plea

A plea of insanity on behalf of a 17-year-old boy charged with the murder of one of his friends, was made by Mr. S. V. Gittins, Counsel for the Defence, before Mr. Justice Scholes at Criminal Sessions this morning.

Mr. Gittins, instructed by Messrs Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for Cheung Kam-kwong who is alleged to have stabbed a 16-year-old friend Cheung Hui-lam, with a triangular file on May 9. The victim died in hospital on July 4 as a result of his injuries. Prosecuting Counsel is Mr. D. O'Reilly Mayne.

Admitting that the defence had no evidence to counter that of the prosecution, Mr. Gittins said he hoped to prove that the defendant did not know what he was doing at the time of the murder, that his mind was diseased, and that he was in a state of temporary insanity.

"I am sure that you feel at the very least, that there is something peculiar about the defendant," he said. "You must think he is not quite right in his head—although that applies to quite a few of the people we know, and it is up to the defence to prove that his peculiarities are not insanity. The defence must satisfy the Jury that at the time of the murder the accused did not know what he was doing."

Before he called Cheung, Mr. Gittins stressed that in case the defendant should appear sane while in the witness box, the Jury were only concerned with whether he was sane or not at the time of the murder. He would, he said, call medical evidence on that point.

Referring to the circumstances surrounding the crime he pointed out that the attack was made in broad daylight and in public, and that there was no possible motive. "Also the defendant surrendered himself to the Police voluntarily. If he intended to kill a person these are not circumstances under which an attack would be made," he said. "It is difficult to understand his actions, if there is nothing really abnormal about the accused."

Continuing his story defendant said he went home where he saw his younger sister. "I asked her why the things and photographs were in disorder, and she said the Police had been looking for me," Cheung said.

"I asked her why and she said because I had stabbed a person." After a meal of rice Cheung said he went first to the home of his Aunt and later to the Police Station at the request of his sister. He could not remember her asking him to change his trousers before he went, he did not know why she should have asked him to do so.

Shown a knife Cheung said he did not remember using it to cut his trousers on May 9. Neither did he remember leaving it in his house before going up the hillside.

The trial is proceeding.

FAMILY HISTORY Counsel spoke of the youth's family history, saying that there was at least one case of insanity in the family—the defendant's great-grandmother who had tried to commit suicide, and had later tried to kill his father with a chopper.

"She was known in the district as 'old fool' or 'silly one,'" he said.

He announced his intention of calling Lam Chak-to, former employer of the accused, who would tell how about once a week the defendant had had periods of inability to concentrate on his work, which was concerned with printing. He had moods of depression, although these became less frequent after he had learned English and transferred to the English section of the business.

Lam, Counsel said, would tell of a time in November last when Cheung did not go to work but telephoned and asked his employer to meet him urgently at Repulse Bay. When Lam got there defendant had nothing to say, and appeared to have had a black-out.

Defendant left his employment finally in March 1953 and did not return, although previously when he had left at frequent intervals when "he said he could not work" he had always applied to be reinstated.

On April 28 there was an outburst at home which resulted in his being tied up and taken to the mental hospital, from where he was released on May 1 as not "certifiably insane." Eight days later he attacked his friend.

"Normally a witness is a witness of truth," Mr. Gittins said before calling the accused. "But I must make a slight qualification when I put the defendant forward—he will say what he thinks."

IN THE BOX In the box, the defendant showed a marked disinclination to speak—answers to Counsel's questions came slowly and after long pauses, and he kept his eyes on the floor throughout his examination.

He said he believed he was a Christian and took the oath on the Bible. On May 9, he said, he rose after midnight and played ball at the Talked Football Ground until about midnight when he went home for a meal. Afterwards he read books.

Cheung did not remember whether he went out during the afternoon, and said he could not remember anything until he found himself on a hill when it was getting dark. He did not know how he came to be there.

New York. City heat broke two records when it touched 90.8 Fahrenheit at 5 p.m.—United Press.

Tokyo Rocked By Quake

Tokyo, Sept. 3. A sharp earthquake rocked Tokyo at 10.03 a.m. today.

The buildings trembled and swayed in central Tokyo for half a minute. Government seismologists reported the intensity in Tokyo was rather strong. They said the epicentre was located near Tokyo.—United Press.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for registered correspondence posted. Local, P.O. Hongkong, and other posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the P.O. times, can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office.

The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3
By Air
Philippines, North Borneo, 6 p.m.
C.P.A., Japan, Korea, U.S.A., Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, South America, Europe, 6 p.m. C.P.A./B.O.A.C. Formosa, Okinawa, 6 p.m. I.K.A./H.W.A.L.

By Surface
Macao, 5 a.m. 6 p.m. as Lee Hong/Tak Shui
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4
By Air
Siam, Burma, India, via T.A.C. Indo-China, France, French North and West Africa, 11 a.m. Air France, Formosa, Japan, Korea, U.S.A., Canada, 1 p.m. C.A.T./C.P.A.L. Indo-China, France, French North and West Africa, 1 p.m. Air France, New Zealand, 6 p.m. Q.S.A. Japan, Korea, U.S.A., Africa, Great Britain and Europe, 6 p.m. I.K.A./H.W.A.L.

By Surface
Macao, 9 a.m. 6 p.m. as Lee Hong/Tak Shui
China, People's Republic, 9.30 a.m. train via Canton
Japan, Korea, as Borgholt
Formosa, Canada, 1 p.m. as Washington Mail
Philippines, North Borneo, 1 p.m. as Hui Hui.

Bus Driver's "Idle Words"

"I was going even slower than if I had been carrying passengers," said Tsang Sing-keung, a bus driver charged with speeding in King's Road on June 12, before Mr. Thomas Lam at Central Criminal Court. The Bus company would perjure him if I went any faster, and I always obey the regulations. The policeman on the motor bicycle had only to go 31 miles an hour to catch me 1 speed!"

"This is all talk, talk, talk, idle words, words," said Mr. Lam. "At no time in your evidence have you actually said that you were not going as fast as 20 miles an hour. You say that you obeyed the regulations laid down by the company. I only wish you had. Indeed I wish that all people in Hongkong would obey the regulations for then there would be no need for me to come to Court and I would be the happiest man in Hongkong."

"But the Court is quite convinced that you are guilty," continued Mr. Lam, "and also finds you a windbag. This Court is not going to sit here and be harangued. You are fined twenty dollars."

Prosecution Withdrawn

Lau Siu-hung, 38, pawnbroker of the Wing Cheong Pawnshop, of 354 Queen's Road, West, ground floor, charged with receiving stolen property, was discharged by Judge W. A. Blair-Kerr at the Victoria District Court this morning when Chief Inspector W. Eggleston announced that he had been instructed to ask for a "nolle prosequi" to be entered.

Lau, who was represented by Mr. Alfred Y. Hon, was alleged to have received one leather suitcase and a blanket, the property of one Chan Kin-wah, knowing the same to be stolen, on August 1.

The accused had pleaded not guilty when he first appeared before the District Judge, and date of hearing of his case had been fixed for this morning.

What's Her Line? Solution FLOWER SELLER London Express Article